

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 8, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 82, 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 70, 69

September 8, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80, 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 87, 69

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.75

2897 晚九十月七年寅甲

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1914.

二拜禮 號人月九英曆

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\$56 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RECENT FIGHTING REVIEWED.

BRITISH TROOPS SHOW MARKED SUPERIORITY OVER GERMANS.

British Cruiser Strikes Mine and Founders.

RUSSIANS SURROUNDING A GREAT FORTRESS.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph."]

Russians Surrounding Austrian Fortress.

It is officially reported that the Russians are gradually surrounding the great fortress of Przemyśl which will soon either surrender or be stormed.

Fighting Increases.

Sept. 7, 11 a.m.

A Paris communique states that fighting between the advanced defence forces and the flank of the German right wing is assuming larger proportions.

Fighting also continues in Lorraine.

Another British Cruiser Sunk.

The following telegram has also been received from the Hong-kong Government:—

Singapore, Sept. 7, 1.40 p.m.

H.M.S. Pathfinder, a light cruiser of 2,940 tons, built in 1904, struck a mine on Saturday, about twenty miles off the east coast, and foundered very rapidly. The loss of life is probably heavy.

British Superiority.

[The following is the last section of a Press Bureau telegram, reviewing the situation at the front, the first two portions of which we published yesterday. It was despatched from London at 5.25 p.m. on the 6th inst., and received in Hongkong at 11 a.m. yesterday, but was not delivered in our office until 1.45 p.m. to-day:—]

There is no doubt that our men have established personal ascendancy over the Germans, and they are conscious of the fact that with anything like even numbers the result would not be doubtful. The shooting of the German infantry is poor, while the British rifle fire hitherto has devastated every attacking column.

Field Marshal French's report dwells on the marked superiority of the British troops of every arm. He says our cavalry can do as they like with the enemy until confronted by three times their numbers. Our artillery has never been opposed by less than three or four times their number.

The statement concluded:—In short, hitherto we have been given opportunities to add to the reputation of the British Army by achieving notable and substantial successes, but we must have more men to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength and power of the Empire.

BRILLIANT BRITISH BEHAVIOUR.

GERMAN ENVELOPING TACTICS ABANDONED.

The following has been received by H.E. the Governor from H.E. the Governor of Singapore:—

Singapore, Sept. 7, 1.40 p.m.

The following is a summary of the Press Bureau review of the situation in France since the battle at Cambrai on 28th August, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of the French armies from a deadly turning attack supported by an enormous force. The French armies have come into operation on our left and right, relieving the strain on our men. On August 29, the French gained a solid success over three German army corps near Guise but in spite of this a general retirement to the south has continued, the German armies remaining in practically continuous contact with our rear-guard.

On September 1st, a very vigorous effort by the Germans brought about a sharp vision near Compiègne, with a result entirely satisfactory to the British. The bulk of the fighting fell upon the Guards Brigade, who lost three hundred killed and wounded. Much slaughter was inflicted upon the Germans and, as reported in an earlier telegram, ten guns were captured.

The British troops have not been engaged since 1st September and advantage has been taken of a quiet interval to fill up the gaps and consolidate the units.

Drifts amounting to nineteen thousand have reached our army or are approaching on the lines of communication.

During the whole period of the fighting the British casualties are estimated at fifteen thousand officers and men. It is known, however, that a very considerable number of missing included in this total will rejoin the colonies. The losses though heavy, have in no wise affected the spirit of the troops. They do not amount to one-third of the losses inflicted by the British forces upon the enemy and the sacrifice required of the army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

The British Army is now south of the river Marne, in line with the French forces on the right and left. The latest information is that the enemy are neglecting Paris and marching south-east, towards the Marne and the French 1st and 2nd Armies.

The German enveloping movement appears to have been abandoned, either because it was no longer practicable or else in favour of a direct attack on the allied line.

There is no doubt that our men have established personal ascendancy over the Germans and are conscious that with anything like even numbers the result would not be doubtful.

During the rear-guard action on the 1st of September the Germans were seen giving assistance to our wounded.

The weather is very hot, but our soldiers are well and hearty and the horses in excellent condition.

It may be said that the war so far has added to the reputation of the British arms, but we must have more men so as to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength and power of the Empire.

FOUR DAYS' HARD FIGHTING.

Glorious Achievements of British Troops.

Sir E. D. H. Fraser, H. D. M.'s Consul-General, has cheerfully forwarded to the N. C. Daily News a copy of the following telegram which he received from H. M.'s Minister in Peking:—

Following from the Foreign Office, Aug. 30.

The following statement has been issued by the Secretary of State for War:—

It is possible now to state in general outline what the British share in the recent operations has been.

A determined German attack. There has been a four days' battle on August 23, 24, 25 and 26. During the whole of this period the British troops, in conformity with the general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and in withdrawing to the new line of defence.

The battle began at Mons on Monday. During this day and part of the night the German attack, which was stubbornly pressed and repeated, was completely checked on the British front.

German Plans Upset. On Monday the 24th the Germans made vigorous efforts in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British army and to drive it into the fortress of Maubeuge. This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted, and, as on the previous day, very heavy losses, far in excess of anything suffered by us, were inflicted upon the enemy who, in dense formation and in enormous masses, marched forward again and again to storm the British lines.

The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the previous two days, and by the night of the 25th the British army occupied the line Cambrai-Laureole-le Cateau. It had been intended to resume the retirement at day-break on the 26th, but the German attack, in which no less than five corps were engaged, was so close and fierce that it was not possible to carry out this intention until the afternoon.

A Severe Battle. The battle on August 26th was of the most severe and desperate character. The troops showed a superb and most stubborn resistance to the tremendous odds with which they were confronted and at length extricated themselves in good order, though with serious losses, and under the heaviest artillery fire of the German army.

The enemy except those in the hands of which were all killed, or which were shattered by high explosive shells.

Germans in Close Order.

Sir John French estimates that during the whole of these operations, from the 23rd to the 26th inclusive, his losses amount to 5,000 or 6,000 men. On the other hand the losses suffered by the Germans in their attacks across the open and through their dense formations are out of all proportion to those which we have suffered.

In Landrecies alone, on the 26th, as an instance, a German infantry brigade advanced in the closest order into the narrow street which they completely filled. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away, a frightful panic ensued, and it is estimated that no less than 800 to 900 dead and wounded Germans were lying in this street alone.

Enemy's Cavalry Thrown Into Disorder.

Another incident which may be of interest, was the charge of the German Guard Cavalry division upon the British 12th infantry brigade when the German cavalry were thrown into disorder. These are notable examples of what has taken place over practically the whole front during these engagements and the Germans have been made to pay the extreme price for every forward step they have made.

Since the 26th, apart from cavalry fighting, the British army has not been molested.

It has rested and refitted after its exertions and glorious achievements. Reinforcements amounting to double the loss sustained have already joined. Every gun has been replaced and the army is now ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirit.

Splendid Work By Lancers and Scots Greys.

Today the news is again favourable. The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on their right and left, have for the time being brought the German attack to a standstill. Sir John French also reports that on the 28th the 5th British cavalry brigade under General Sir P. W. Chetwode fought a brilliant action with the German cavalry in the course of which the 12th Lancers and Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy and captured large numbers of his men.

It must be remembered throughout that the operations in France, vast though they are, are only one wing of the whole field of battle. The strategic position of ourselves and our Allies is such that, whereas a decided victory to our arms in France would probably be fatal to the enemy, the continuance of resistance by the Anglo-French armies upon such a scale as to keep in the closest grip the enemy's best troops can, if prolonged, lead only to a conclusion entirely satisfactory to ourselves and our Allies.

HOW M.P.'S SPEECHES ARE PRESERVED.

The Work of Hansard.

With the regularity of the morning milk a neat, grey-covered booklet of the speeches of M.P.'s on the previous night is delivered to the London home of every Member of Parliament. This is the official report of the proceedings of the House of Commons. The workmanship of this valuable booklet is perhaps the best of all the vast multitude of Parliamentary publications. It represents, says E. A. J., in the *Daily Citizen*, the output of an army of reporters, proof-readers, machinists and bookbinders. An editor, an assistant editor, and no fewer than twelve reporters—perhaps the finest shorthand writers in the United Kingdom—participate in the production of this official report. When, after prayers—a few minutes before three in the afternoon—the gallery doors are unlocked to the press, a couple of men step into the two Hansard boxes. One takes notes till three, and then his colleague taps him on the shoulder and takes up the note-taking. From a quarter past ten till the normal hour for adjournment—eleven or half-past—no man is in the box for more than five minutes.

At the end of each turn the reporter goes down to the typists' room. Here a staff of typists awaits the shorthand writer, and in one of the sound proof cubicles he dictates his notes. The typewritten MS., having been carefully corrected, is presented to the assistant editor, who, in an editorial sense, puts everything into apple pie order, and rushes the copy off to the printers. Away to the city the copy, arriving in numerous batches, is eagerly "devoured" by the compositors, and the type having been corrected and made up into royal octavo pages the copies are struck off, bound in grey covers, and distributed, a post-office van, by special arrangement calling at the printers at six in the morning. Members are allowed to correct errors of their own or slips of the reporter, but they are prohibited from making any alterations which would give a different turn to the spoken words. These necessary revisions are made before the daily editions are bound into the bulky volumes which fill the shelves of the members' reading room and other resorts of reference.

\$17,000 STAMP DEAL.

Why Values have Risen.

A sum of \$17,000 has just been paid for a collection of African stamps, the lot being divided among two purchasers. Messrs. Healey, Edwin and Co., of Wood Street, E.C., made the deal for the owner, who lives in Antwerp. One gentleman, who paid \$10,000 for 40 volumes of the stamps, did not take the Mauritius section, which to English people was of greater interest than the others.

King George's enthusiasm for stamp collecting is well known, and above all in his possession he prizes his Mauritius section, which had only one rival in the world—the group just sold for \$7,000. Since the sale several larger offers have been made for this block of a stamp, but they have not been entertained.

Among the collection are nearly 300 of the penny and twopenny issues which bear the "error" postmark instead of per cent. There are also 20 copies of the twopenny blue

DETECTAPHONE IN LANGKAT OFFICE.

An American Arrested.

Shanghai has once again proved its up-to-dateness in a manner not altogether to the liking of the police authorities by the utilising of the instrument known as a detectaphone in the office of Mr. George McBain, agent for the well known Langkat Company, in the shares of which Settlement residents and brokers are greatly interested, says the *Shanghai Mercury*. Up to some months ago the detectaphone was known to Shanghai chiefly through the realms of fiction, though it was also understood that scientific authorities had repeatedly demonstrated its success in America. It was also known to the Settlement police that one machine imported recently had been given a trial in the Settlement but it had failed to fulfil its mission. The instrument is on much the same lines as the telephone, consisting of a transmitter and receiver, and when the former is successfully installed in any office the instrument is supposed to carry to the ears of the listener with the receiver the conversations taking place.

The Shanghai case has arisen as the result of several small changes which were ordered to be made in Mr. McBain's office. When these were being carried out the transmitter was discovered and the police were promptly notified. The C.I.D. took the matter in hand and it was ascertained that the carrying wires led to an office across the street. As a result of the investigations a statement was sworn to at the U.S. Consulate by Mr. John Elmore, manager of Mr. Geo. McBain, and a warrant of arrest was issued by the Consular Court against one Mr. Leon Crowell, connected with the International Detective Agency, a firm recently opened in Shanghai. Mr. C. H. Williams, Marshal of the U.S. Consular Court, executed the warrant at accused's office between four and five o'clock in the afternoon and a preliminary hearing of the case was immediately taken by Mr. M. F. Perkins, Vice-Consul, the charge being that of eavesdropping, which is included as a misdemeanor, and on which Crowell will again appear. At the hearing he pleaded not guilty and was released on his own recognisance of Gold \$250.

It is as yet impossible to say how long the machine had been in the McBain office or whether it has proved of any use to the party or parties behind the scheme. Though not definitely known, it is understood that others are implicated and that the authorities are engaged on the work of securing them. The value, in a financial sense, of the information which might have been transmitted through the instrument is very evident and, if it was gained, there should be several clues for the authorities to work on. While the cost of the machines is not known exactly it is believed the hire price is \$1,000 per month.

issue of 1859. All are in splendid condition.

Mr. Healey said that Mauritius stamps were popular and their value was enhanced because of the King's interest in them. Taken all round there is probably no finer stamp collection in the world than His Majesty's.

LANGKAT NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Russians are gradually surrounding the great fortress at Przemyśl.

It is announced that fighting between the Allies and the Germans is assuming larger proportions.

The Press Bureau announces that there is no doubt our men have established personal ascendancy over the Germans.

The shooting of the German infantry is poor, while the British rifle fire has hitherto devastated every attacking column.

The papers welcome the agreement between the French, British and Russian Armies as being opportune to offset German machinations.

It is officially recorded that the British must place more men in the field to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength of the Empire.

Field Marshal Sir John French says our cavalry can do as they like with the enemy until confronted by three times their numbers.

NEWS.

Further war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Interesting notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

The sixth of a series of pen-pictures entitled "In the Wake of War" appears on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, log book on page 6 and commercial news on page 8.

General news, and an article on the F.M.S. system of title registration appear on page 3 to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, September 12.
Half yearly meeting of shareholders, Hongkong Hotel Co.—noon.

Extraordinary general meeting, H. K. Hotel Co.—12.15 p.m.

Band Night Peak Club—9.15 p.m.

Monday, September 14.
Sale of Crown Land—P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Saturday, September 19.
H. K. and Shanghai Bank.

Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.

Royal Aerated Waters Manufacturing Co. Ltd., General Meeting—noon.

Saturday, September 26.
Douglas Steamship Co.—Ordinary general meeting—noon.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Duty of the Banks.

In spite of a general tendency to take a gloomy view of the progress of British arms upon receipt of telegrams which do not convey definite assurances of success for the Allies, there is no real reason for alarm. Particularly in Hongkong, indeed, there is every reason for optimism, as a review of trade conditions will show that although perplexing, they are by no means hopeless or likely to remain seriously affected. A great hindrance to the restoration of normal conditions and confidence is the fact that the European Banks, though sound as rock, are doing business on the most cautious and conservative lines. Though this may be a serious handicap to exporters who are unable to dispose of their shipping documents, it is eminently good business as the Banks have no means of ascertaining how far-reaching the effects of a sudden smash of credit would be.

Daily Press.

The Third Revolution.

There seems to have been a certain amount of nervousness shown in some Chinese circles since the war broke out in Europe, lest the occasion should be seized by the revolutionary party in China to start the threatened Third Revolution. Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chi-mei were reported to have surreptitiously returned from Japan to Shanghai, and Admiral Tseng, though doubting the truth of the report, deemed it advisable to take no risks. He issued a proclamation reiterating the contents of a Presidential mandate issued some months ago, wherein a reward of \$100,000 was offered to any person for the capture of Sun Yat-sen, and \$50,000 for the capture of Chen Chi-mei. Anyone giving information to the Admiral's Yamen of the place of abode of these arch-rebels, or of the places they were known to frequent, were promised "proportionate rewards" if the information led to their arrest. But Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chi-mei are still at large, and it is very improbable that they have ever returned to China since they left the country so hurriedly.

China Mail.

The War.

Contrary to expectation the Germans have abandoned their intention of reaching Paris. Such a decision can only have been arrived at in consequence of repeated failures to attain their goal, which as is well-known was the French capital. The fact is that though the Germans have been making headway in France, they have only done so at an enormous sacrifice, and now when within a comparatively short distance from Paris they find that in their exhausted condition the task is too much for them. Almost all along the Allies have adopted the defensive—a method of warfare, while the best in the circumstances, is not the best for either the British or the French troops, whose almost invariable tactics are based upon offensive movements. In the defence, however, they have performed wonders, again and again repelling the Germans and inflicting enormous losses. Such heavy blows could not, however, be inflicted without heavy losses on both sides, and we now learn from the official Press Bureau what these losses have been to the British Expeditionary Force. Eighteen thousand casualties have fallen to the lot of the British Force. Those figures seem very large, but it must be remembered that with modern armaments it is inevitable that they should be large.

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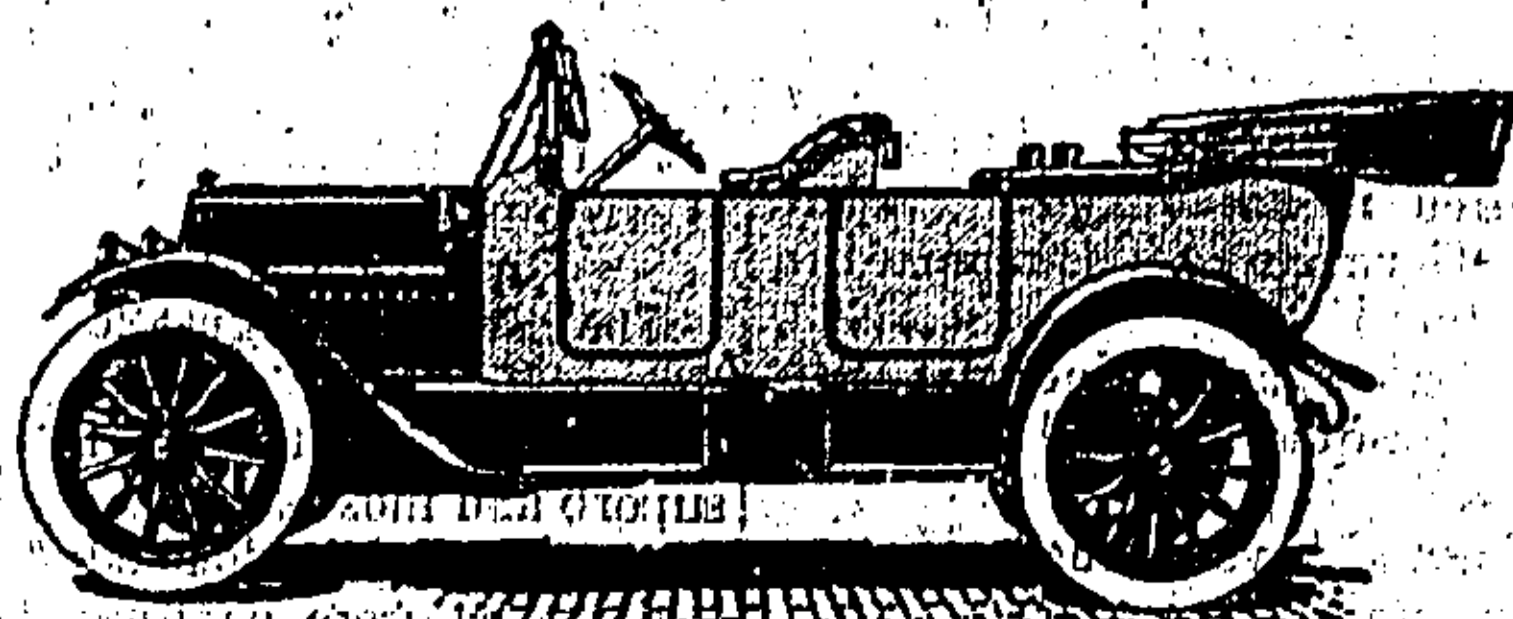
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GENERAL NEWS.

Too Ignorant.
My dentist, says a writer in the *Chronicle*, has a pretty tale to tell of a navy who came to him (the dentist was a boxer). "Gas," was the advice. "It will hurt a bit," said the dentist. "Hurt!" exclaimed the navy, "you can't hurt me." It was a difficult matter. And towards the end the two of them quarrelled and fought, until the dentist, grasped his man, and held up his trophy between the forceps. "I was only joking," said the honest navy. "It didn't hurt. No one can't hurt me. I'm too ignorant for to be hurt."

A Famous Blind Man.
A remarkable man has passed away in the person of Sir Francis J. Campbell, who for so many years was the Principal of the Royal Normal College of the Blind at Norwood. He was, perhaps, the most famous blind man of his day. When he began his labours in London in 1870 it was at a time when not one in 250 blind men could earn his living, whereas nowadays 89 per cent. of the blind students who issue from the College at Norwood are assured of a livelihood.

Too Much Pleasure for American Children.
Children of foreign born parents in Chicago excel American children in school work because American children are permitted too many outside pleasures, it was stated by Mrs. E. A. Young, superintendent of Chicago schools. The condition was revealed by a survey just completed of Chicago schools. "American children are devoted to too many outside attractions which their parents seem unable to curtail," said Mrs. Young. "They monopolize their strength and attention and as a result there is a large proportion of overgrown boys and girls in the eighth grades in the American districts."

An Encouraging Report.
The Society for the redemption of Domestic Loans has lately sent a circular telegram to the Chinese, Chinese, and Chinese of all the provinces to the effect that since the inauguration of this Society telegrams and letters have showered in with expressions of appreciation. At the last meeting more than 2,000 men were present and an amount of \$3,000,000 was raised on the spot. This shows both the confidence the people have in the Government and the patriotism of the people. "It is still expected that you gentlemen will do your best to raise the full amount of the loan just promulgated. Pledges received from the provinces are as follows: Kiangsi, \$2,000,000; Shantung, \$1,500,000; Kiangsu, \$1,200,000; Shansi \$1,700,000."

Some Data for History.
The *Shantung Shih Pao* reports that the Government considers the suppression of the White Wolf Brigades as a brilliant military feat of the Republic. Some days ago the Authorities held a conference proposing that the History-Compiling Bureau should be ordered to write a historical record of the campaign which the Government has directed against the wolves in commemoration of the extraordinary achievement involved. Accordingly the Chiang Chun of Shansi, Shensi, Honan and Anhui have been ordered to submit to the Government reports on the various engagements fought between the soldiers and the brigands, and the tactics the government troops employed in suppressing the outlaws. As soon as the Government receives these accounts, the same will be referred to the History-Compiling Bureau to be embodied in the above-mentioned commemorative work.

Technical Details.
Dr. Burrus, of H. J. University, quotes in *Science Progress* the opinion of a writer who finds the "Aria in A sharp" of Schubert "of a delicate green colour." The tint is not so surprising as the key. But authors have ever been uncertain about these technical details. Was it not one of Ouida's heroes who spent hours at the organ "playing the grand old masses of Mendelssohn"? And another novelist pictures a Scottish Highlander sitting by the roadside singing a Jacobite song and "accompanying himself on the bagpipes."

NOTICE



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TITLE REGISTRATION.

Concerning the F.M.S. System.

An interesting article upon the above subject by Mr. Justice Innes appears in the July number of the *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation*. The writer compares the local land system with that of Australia and Canada and enumerates those features which are peculiar to the Malayan system. In commenting upon the absence of an assurance fund here he says: "The need of an assurance fund has not been felt in Malaya because the land survey has been good and the system of secret conveyancing in force in England has never been allowed to take root in that country."

The learned author is no doubt right as to the excellence of the quality of the survey, but in one important respect the survey has deserved adverse criticism, namely, its inability to keep pace with the alienation of land.

Naturally, parts of the article appeal rather to the lawyer than the layman but the following two passages are, we think, of interest to the general reader:—
"The land system of the Federated Malay States deserves the attention of those interested in the land legislation of the British Dominions, Colonies, and Dependencies, because it furnishes the only instance of the adoption by an Eastern Country under British rule of the Australian Torrens system of registration of title almost in its entirety, and its claim to attention is enhanced by the fact that the experiment has been successful."

The circumstances attending the economic growth of the States have been of a kind to put to a severe test the merits of the land policy of the Government. It was not till the year 1891 that this policy received legislative sanction in a scientific and definite form. At that time the land officers of the States had only to concern themselves with the needs of Malay agriculturists, Chinese tin-miners, and a small number of Europeans and coffee planters. Only a few scores of houses were to be seen on each of the sites now occupied by such populous and flourishing towns as Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Seremban and Taiping. Yet the original scheme of land registration formulated by the late Sir William Maxwell has proved suitable to the needs not only of those classes of landowners for which it was first designed, but has provided a satisfactory form of title and an adequate machinery for dealings in land to several new and different classes of proprietors. Thus, the transfer upon sale of one of the very valuable sites upon which a banking or large commercial house in Kuala Lumpur or Ipoh stands is generally as easy and simple a matter as was the sale of a plot of land twenty years ago, and the original scheme for effecting transfers and incumbrances of land by means of statutory forms and registration has since been successfully applied to such

widely diversified interests as those of the small agriculturist, the tin miner on a large or small scale, the rich and influential rubber company, and the owner of a valuable building site in a crowded town. A system of land tenure may fairly claim to be successful if, in the country where it obtains, litigation regarding title to land or interests in land may be carried out in a few hours and without recourse to professional assistance. Judged by these standards, the land law of the Federated Malay States, so far as it concerns security of title and facilities for dealing in land, must be considered to have been extraordinarily successful.

After describing in detail the Maxim Register system Mr. Justice Innes concludes as follows:—

The success of the land policy of the Federated Malay States in its early stages and up till the present time is largely due to the fact that its originator, the late Sir William Maxwell, who was an experienced land officer as well as a lawyer, and who might appropriately be styled the Torrens of Malaya, realised that an even simpler scheme of registration (the Mukim Register) than a close adoption of the Australian Torrens system was suited to the requirements of the small agriculturist of Malaya. Now that improved means of communication throughout the States and a uniform and almost complete land survey have been achieved, it is possible that steps might with advantage be taken to restrict the use of Mukim or Parish Registers and to amplify the scope of the general register, a modification which is already in contemplation.

The journal in which the above article appears contains a review of Mr. Innes' treatise on Registration of Title published last year. The review concludes with the following passage:—
"This timely little work is a welcome addition to the literature of registration of title, now extending to all parts of the British Empire; and it shows even in British Dominions where the system has a clear field it has still to reckon with the opposition of ideas and principles based on the older system of private conveyancing, regarded by the author as out of place in the countries where the State creates a uniform title, the recognition of which necessarily subordinates the interest of the individual on equitable grounds to the general benefit of the community."

A Howler.

Among the "howlers" perpetrated by Indians at the last B. A. examination of the Punjab University is the following:—
"The Panama Canal is being cut from Delhi to Bombay in order to facilitate the speedy passage of persons going on short leave from the new capital of India."

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THE BRITISH FLEET.

The recent review of the British Navy at Spithead, when the Fleet lay in eleven lines stretching from eastward of Spitbank Fort almost to Cowes—a distance of eight or nine miles—was unique in many ways. Whether it was a Fleet sufficient to the Empire's needs was a question which must have presented itself insistently to the mind of every thinking person who saw the ships. There were 216 men-of-war of various sorts, but including the destroyer flotillas, which were moored a few miles up Channel, and the submarines, which were attached to the patrol flotillas of the Second Fleet, no fewer than 483 vessels were mobilized. The enormous size of the Spithead review may be gauged from the gross tonnage of the ships there. This reached the colossal figure of 1,811,033. And the fleet boasted of well over 2,000 guns. The largest vessel present was the Queen Mary, battle cruiser, which is 680 feet long and displaces 27,000 tons. The Lion and Princess Royal are of the same length, but only displace 26,350 tons. The desired speed of all three is 28 knots. The fastest ship present was the Swift, which was launched in 1907 as a "special type destroyer," but is now classed as a "flotilla leader." Displacing only 2,170 tons, her turbines are of 30,000 horse-power, and she has a designed speed of 36 knots. The Swift and all the other destroyers present burn oil fuel exclusively. The light cruiser Amethyst, flagship of the commodore command of the flotillas, was the first man-of-war larger than a destroyer to

be fitted with turbines. The destroyer Hardy has three screws, of which the centre one is driven by an internal combustion motor. With the exception of the Swift, all the destroyers have been launched during the last four years. Five of the ships present cost over £2,000,000. These are the Lion, Princess Royal, Queen Mary, Iron Duke, and Marlborough; but in no case has the cost reached £2,100,000. The smallest ships present were the destroyers Ruby, Bifman, and Sheldrake, which are 240ft. long and displace 720 tons. The Lord Nelson, launched on September 4, 1906 (seven months after the Dreadnought) was the last pre-Dreadnought battleship launched for the British Navy. Nearly all the pre-Dreadnought battleships can fire 4,000lb. of metal on the broadside. The Iron Duke fires 14,800lb. of metal on the beam from ten 13.5-inch guns. Ships of this class have two 3-inch guns for attacking aircraft. The oldest battleship present was the Magnificent, launched December 10, 1894.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1914.

CHINA'S CHANCE.

It is pleasing to note that the Chinese press is taking a more moderate tone than was at first apparent regarding Japan's intervention in the present war. Some of the observations made, when it was first announced that Japan had decided to step in, were distinctly wild and were not calculated to promote good feeling between the two countries. The change which has taken place is due, no doubt, largely to the fact that the Chinese government has expressed itself as satisfied with Japan's assurances of good faith. There never was the slightest reason for questioning Japan's motives. She was in honour bound to take the step she did—to meet her treaty obligations in full. In responding to the dictates of honour she placed herself on the side of international right as opposed to the side of international wrong, and, that being so, there was the less reason for doubting her good faith.

All that notwithstanding, the Chinese press was at first disposed to stir up the public mind against the Japanese, and the fact that it has come round to a more reasonable frame of mind is a good thing for China. The delocation of trade which has followed the war will probably produce unrest enough with it being added to by a press campaign against Japan. In point of fact, China at present is afforded the opportunity for which many Chinese have sighed during the past twelve or fifteen months. They have consistently alleged that China can stand alone and should be permitted to stand alone. They are now afforded a splendid opportunity of proving their claim. China at the moment cannot help but stand alone. She can hope for no financial assistance from outside for some time to come, and she must subsist somehow entirely on her own resources.

China's task in the immediate future will be the more difficult, too, in that some of her own sources of revenue are bound to decrease. The receipts from the customs, for example, are bound to suffer considerably for a long time to come, and it is on these receipts that China largely depends. Yet somehow China must win through this time of trouble. For some time to come she must stand without assistance. How it is to be done, where the funds are to come from, is not clear; probably the Government itself has not yet evolved any scheme. But the funds will come if China faces her task in good spirit. If the Chinese people will take a lesson from the British and show a united front in the face of difficulty they will emerge from this trial with credit and the stronger for having faced it.

Life-Saving at Sea.

Rather an important statement was made by Mr. John Burns when the select committee of the House of Commons discussed the Merchant Shipping Bill. The clause dealing with the supplementary provisions for saving life on passenger steamers in case of accident was under discussion, and Mr. Burns said that the Board of Trade were preparing a scheme by which panels would be formed at the principal ports of persons capable of examining seamen as to their efficiency in boat work. The panels would probably consist of retired sea captains, and the examination would be a practical one and would be directed to ascertain whether men on board could handle boats. This seems a very excellent scheme, and the wonder is, when you come to think of it, that something of the kind was not put in operation long ago.

A Penalty or not?

On this matter we make a quotation from a report of the proceedings:—

Mr. Holt moved an amendment that any seaman who failed to comply with any rules made by the Board of Trade for safeguarding life on board should be liable to a fine not exceeding 40s.

Mr. Burns made an eloquent appeal against the coercion of sailors. "If you want a good lifeboat service," he declared, "you ought not to deter men from coming in by introducing the irritating element of a penalty before the scheme is satisfactorily launched. My view is that you can get the most out of a sailor by persuading, advising, and teaching him."

All this may be true, but why make rules if they are not rigidly to be complied with? And, anyhow, are seamen who will not comply with the rules the sort of men who are wanted?

The Tamil Drink Question in Parliament.

It is gratifying to see from recent mail papers that at last a question has been asked in the House upon a subject which has twice or thrice been ventilated in these columns: the excessive use of alcohol among the rubber and mining coolies imported into the F.M.S., and especially the Tamils. We are not for a moment doubting the Malay States Government's ability to look after itself, or to make wise and sufficient enactments in a case like this; indeed it is to be regretted that some other colonies are not as well handled as the F.M.S. None can be more opposed than we to a Colonial Government's being told how to handle its natives by people at home who know nothing of local conditions; but there is a difference between asking for wholesale Parliamentary interference on the one hand, and keeping the people at home in entire ignorance of what they ought to know, on the other. The unfortunate part of the matter is that some members of Parliament have not always known how and where to draw that line.

Ex-Viceroy Shum.

And so our old friend Shum Chun-huan has come to life again, after twelve months of apparent inactivity. Till now, the last we heard of him was that he was living down at Kuala Lumpur, or somewhere in that region, having kindly consented to take the High Commissioner's hint not to watch any plots in the F.M.S. or in any way to interfere with the local Chinese. We learn now, however, (it may or may not be true) that he has just sent a friend to Shanghai to act as his representative in a newly formed secret society. The ex-Viceroy is a downy bird, and one far more difficult to catch napping than Chen Chi-mei, Sun, and the younger rebels; for he belongs to the old-fashioned ruling class; a class that has little time for the noise and bombast of the younger generation. Nevertheless, for his own sake we hope he will not try to be too clever, if he wants to remain in his present place of refuge. It may yet occur to the F.M.S. Government to give Mr. Shum the same hint that he received from the Hongkong office last year; that his room is preferable to his company.

DAY BY DAY.

WISDOM IS OFTEN TIMES NEARER WHEN WE STOP.
THAN WHEN WE SOAR.—Wordsworth.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 85; sunshiny.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 77; sunshiny.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail. — Closed to-day per s.s. Yokohama Maru at 2 p.m.
American Mail (ex s.s. Mongolia). — Arrived per s.s. Loongsang this morning.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.7-16d.

Admission day.
To-morrow is Admission Day in California, U.S.A.

Important Notification.
The Hongkong Post Office announces that war risks are not covered by registration or insurance.

At Home.
Lady May held an "At Home" at Mountain Lodge this afternoon. There was tennis, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Arrested After Three Years.
P. C. Lannigan has arrested a Chinese who, it is alleged, stole \$1,500 in twenty-cent pieces and \$500 in banknotes in May of 1911.

Coolie's Loss.
A coolie residing at 14, Upper Station Street reports that some person stole from his room clothing valued \$14.50, and \$28 in money.

Destitute European.

A European named William Ramsay has been sent to the hospital. He was found by the police on the Praya East, sick and destitute.

Motor Mishap.
A widow has been sent to the hospital suffering from a wound to her head caused by being knocked down by a motor car in Belcher Street, yesterday.

Fell Off the Roof.

Suffering from injuries sustained by accidentally falling from the roof of 83, Queen's Road West, a Chinese was taken to the hospital where he died shortly after admission.

Colony's Health.

Last week there were three fatal cases of plague, seven cases of enteric fever (two fatal), and two fatal occurrences of puerperal fever. All were Chinese save one British case of enteric.

Discharged.

Yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood disposed of the case in which a man was remanded on a charge of stealing a boat valued at \$34. The prisoner, who said he had done what he was told to do, by selling the boat, was believed by his Worship and discharged.

A Watchman's Story.

A watchman at 59, Caine Road, reports that at 2.30 p.m. yesterday he was on the third floor of the house. The bell rang, and, on going downstairs and opening the door, he was confronted by three men who said they wished to rent the house. He took them to the first floor and there one of the men caught him by the throat, threatened him with a knife and forbade him to shout. He was dragged to the third floor, one standing guard over him whilst the other two ransacked the house. They stole two boxes, contents unknown, and other articles valued at \$84. The police passed the house eight times during the day, but heard nothing of the robbery.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE FOUR DAYS' BATTLE.

Why The Germans Lose So Heavily.

Elsewhere in this issue, under the heading "Four days' hard fighting," appears a fuller statement than we have had before regarding the four days' battle in which the British troops took part. It fully bears out what the statement from the Press Bureau which appeared in our columns yesterday remarked, that the Germans persistently sought out the British troops. Does that mean that the Germans are under the impression that if they can defeat, and break the spirit of, the British troops, the rest of their task would be easier? They must have some purpose in engaging the British in this fashion. In any case, they are now probably satisfied that the British troops are, men for men, a deal better trained and much better fighters than the men opposed to them. Finely disciplined as they are, the British troops are more elastic because, on the field of battle, the British soldier is a thinking machine. The German, on the other hand, is an automaton with every bit of individuality driven out of him. This is one great difference between the two.

The Wrong Formation.

The Germans, says the statement in question, marched forward again and again in dense formation and in enormous masses, to storm the British lines. That dense formation is to cost the Germans very dear before the finish. Even now they are losing three times as many men as the Allies, and they cannot keep that up all the time. The days of close formation are gone, and the best proof that the German army is not the wonderful fighting machine that it has been advertised as being lies in the fact that the old-fashioned formation is still adhered to. And even if the lesson be learned at this late date and extended order be generally adopted, what are the chances of its proving successful? The greater the extended order the more do the thinking powers of the individual come into play, because the less immediately is the individual soldier under the eye of his officers. And the German soldier has, according to close observers, been taught for years that his thinking will be done for him. That will make all the difference before this war is over. It is making all the difference now, in fact.

Prophetic.

In an article dealing with the world's armies, which appears in the Britannica Year Book for 1913, are some remarks which show that the writer knew what he was talking about. Some of his remarks, indeed, are almost prophetic; in the light of recent happenings. For instance:—"British intervention in Europe, in the early stages of war at any rate, would probably be limited to troops from the United Kingdom, namely the Expeditionary Force, which includes practically the whole of the regular army in home stations, brought up with reserves to six divisions, numbering with cavalry about 168,000. These troops would probably be despatched to co-operate with the French army." After remarking that the intervention of 168,000 men in so vast a struggle may seem unimportant the writer proceeds:—"This small force, however, might prove of the utmost value to its allies, especially if the Germans attempted to advance through Belgium, for the British command of the sea would enable it, with or without French or Belgian reinforcements, to threaten the enemy's flank and lines of communication from the coast. If utilized with judgment, skill and daring the British Expeditionary Force might help materially to turn the scales of advantage in favour of the Triple Entente, and enable the French and Russian armies to gain the initiative and press a vigorous attack against the Germans and their allies." Again:—"If their superior naval strength gained them complete command of the sea, both France and Britain might be able to draw reinforcements from their armies abroad." That is exactly what has happened.

IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

VI: Marley's Victory.

It was Marley's ambition to prove to the sub-editors that, in some ways, he was a smarter man than any of them. He was the man who set the posters for a morning paper, and he suffered greatly at the tongues of the sub-editors. He stuttered at any time, and nervousness made him stutter more in the sub-editors' room than at other times. He knew that they meant no harm, but that did not make their fun any easier to bear. He used to quake when the bell went "ping" on his desk and he would shake his head dolefully.

"It's be-be-begun again," he would gasp.

He climbed two flights of narrow stairs and was given a poster.

"It might have to be scrapped later," says Hedley, the chief sub. That was the usual formula.

"Ye-ye-yes, it might," says Marley, meaningly. He speaks from experience.

"What do you mean? We don't want any back-chat in here, my man. If you want to swear, go outside." Marley's face purples. He is a church officer and has never been known to swear. He tries to say something, but the effort is too much for him. He retires still trying. Outside the door he finds his voice: "It's an outrage," he gasps.

He knows that the night holds more of misery for him. Scarcely has he reached the foot of the stairs before the bell goes again, and he climbs painfully.

"Never mind that poster, Mr. Marley. There's some good news coming through. I'll let you know later, thanks."

So it goes on, and before Marley does finally get his poster he has climbed the stairs five or six times, and he is incapable of speech, except after painful effort. After he goes to bed he will think of brilliant things which he might have said. He always wins—in those imaginary duels of words which take place in bed; he hopes some day to triumph in the sub's room itself.

It was big Kirkpatrick who accidentally made life a little easier for Marley. He happened to ask him one night whether he had always stuttered—"only Kirkpatrick called it 'maned'." He spoke two languages—Scottish and English. The former he spoke with great fluency and a greater accent. English, being a foreign language, he spoke with difficulty; but he could write it finely.

"A sword out, in Egypt," stuttered Marley, "I was a soldier. Out on the head."

"That's news to us," said Kirkpatrick. "Thank ye." And Marley left. Said Kirkpatrick, "If any man in this room annoys Marley again, he'll answer for't to me. The man fought for his country. That's a fact." One thing about Kirkpatrick was that he made his meaning clear. He never indulged in entangling niceties of speech.

Life thereafter was more tolerable for Marley, but the old ambition remained.

Came a war in which Britain did not do well for quite a time. Marley was forced to set posters which nearly broke his heart. He felt that he would like to put a black border round them. But we would win all right, he told himself; we were bound to win out in the end. And one night as he told himself that for the tenth time he had an inspiration. He chuckled and laughed all evening. His day of triumph was coming.

Two days after he fell ill and was unable to go to work. Another man took his place; a sour man who did not take banter. Marley was misused, and when he sent a letter to Hedley asking to see him, Hedley went. The man was very ill. He made Hedley promise that, directly news of a British victory came, word would be sent to him. He was very earnest, so Hedley promised, and kept his promise. We were talking of this when victory did come at last. Even as we spoke a tap came to the door, and every man cried out when it opened.

In the doorway stood Marley! He looked a man near to death,

THE FORGERY CASE.

Another Remand Granted.

Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, ordered a remand for a week in the case in which A. B. Elbeiro stands charged with the forgery of two cheques in the name of Mr. L. N. Leefe, and an application for a pass book from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The delay is due to the non-arrival of the s.s. Mongolia, by which Mr. L. N. Leefe was expected.

COMMERCE DEFEATS THE ARTS.

Lord Crewe on Modern Education.

The Marquess of Crewe made an interesting allusion to progress in Great Britain when distributing prizes in commercial education awarded by the London Chamber of Commerce at the Mansion House.

He said it was believed at one time that almost the only kind of education which could be treated as a mental gymnastic to form and train the mind to the highest development was what was known as a literary education. He had no wish to join in the sarcasm of the French writer who said he proposed to erect somewhere a large monument to the memory of those who had been fed on Latin and Greek and died of hunger. Certainly he was not going to deprecate a literary education, but as the years had gone on it had been realized that there were other and different ways of training the mind.

Not so very long ago if a man were not a classical scholar he must be a mathematician. Now it was found there were other subjects of study which, properly and wisely treated, could train the mind not less well.

What had started the movement for commercial education was the commercial rivalry which had grown up among foreign nations. It was clear we could not hope to hold our own in commercial rivalry unless the human element was one with which we could work on terms of equality with our friendly rivals. It was assumed at one time that as a nation we were poor hands at the acquisition of foreign languages, but all we suffered from was national self-consciousness, which forbade us to attempt to talk them if we could possibly escape from doing so.

Storm Damage in Japan.

The latest report from Toyama ken states that by the recent storm 13,256 houses were inundated, 453 houses swept away, 7,641, *chabu* of cultivated land devastated, and about 24 miles of embankment wrecked. The number of persons who perished is given as 237.

but there was joy in his face. Someone rose and gave him a chair.

"Sit down you silly fathead," he said kindly. "What on earth fetched you from your bed?"

"I had to come," stuttered Marley. "I have something to show you, Mr. Hedley. I set it up weeks ago, and it's all ready."

"What are you talking about, Marley?" asked Hedley.

For answer Marley fetched a poster from under his jacket. Its appearance was intended to be dramatic. He held it up and we read the one word.

VICTORY.

Hedley smote his thigh. "I thought I knew my business," he cried, "but you're a better man at it than I am Marley." The pride of the other was great.

"I knew it," he said, "I knew it! Why, they are all proud of it!" This was his big moment.

He swayed a little in his chair; and we hurried him home in a cab. He died next day—smiling. He had achieved his ambition at the end; and in this sorry world, few of us do that.

WAR ITEMS.

Precautions at Tsingtau.

The Peking Gazette has the following:—

Germany seems to us to be in the position of a snake which is snapping vigorously with its jaws at one foe, while another snake is slowly swallowing it from its tail upwards. The Russian army, daily reinforced, is steadily pressing through East Prussia. As soon as it reaches the Vistula, the hosts now concentrating in Poland will come into line and begin their invasion of Pomerania and Silesia. Austria-Hungary, already defeated in a succession of battles on the Serbian frontier, and invaded from the North and East by Russian troops must soon be compelled to withdraw the Army Corps now operating at the extreme right of the French frontier. With the control of the sea in British hands, France stubbornly resisting in the South, Russia pressing forward in the North-East, and all communication with the outside world cut off Germany seems to be in a serious predicament. She may conceivably achieve her dream of another march to Paris, but even then the results cannot be so decisive as on the last occasion. For Paris is much better prepared for a lengthy siege than in 1870. There cannot, now, as then, be any question of a sudden change in the form of Government during the progress of the war, or of a disloyal Bazaine submitting to the enemy's intrigues until the force at his disposal has become useless. If the German hosts ever reach and invade Paris, and there is a very big "if" about it, Russia and Britain will still remain to be dealt with, and it is inconceivable that Germany possesses the military, financial and food resources to bring three great nations to their knees.

Militarism Run Mad.
The following is an extract from another article in the Peking Gazette:—

There can be no two opinions as to the inevitability of the fall of Tsingtau. It cannot be averted by any human means, for it is not a fortress of the first class, and its pitifully small garrison, however gallant its resistance, cannot hope to repel the Japanese long enough to save the territory for Germany. In deciding to defend Tsingtau the German Government is in reality striking a vital blow at German commercial interests in the Far East. The pick of the German male population in China, many of them holding important positions in German banks, firms and institutions in the Far East are isolated in Tsingtau with the certainty of death, or imprisonment before them. Homes have been broken up, and businesses closed or ruined in consequence of the inexorable military requirements of Germany. If arguments are ever needed against universal military service surely they will be found in what has happened in various parts of the world during the present war. Germans, of course, are not the only sufferers. Russians, Austrians and French have all had to respond to the orders for mobilization, leaving their homes unprotected for the businesses in chaos, and often sacrificing in one moment the results of years of patient and honest labour. No country can hope to prosecute its foreign trade successfully if its nationals are constantly exposed to this risk. It is militarism run mad, and unless the present conflict settles the peace of the world for several generations to come, common sense principles will have to be applied regarding the liability for military service of those who are pushing their country's commercial interests in foreign lands.

Russia's Advance.
The same paper in a leading article on the progress of the war directs some attention, as we have done, to Russia's advance in Prussia and its consequences, contrary to views which treat the matter lightly:—

But it is becoming increasingly evident that time is beginning to tell against the Germans. The unexpectedly rapid mobilization and concentration of the Russian army, the promptitude with which it assumed the offensive

in East Prussia, and its relentless advance Westward towards the Vistula, must soon divert serious attention to this part of German territory, and may possibly relieve the pressure upon the allies to the South by necessitating the withdrawal of a portion of the German forces to combat this new danger. If the German plan of campaign be to strike hard and decisively at France first, and to deal with Russia later, every day that elapses before French territory is invaded counts against its success. For as soon as the line of the Vistula is reached a general Russian advance in Posen from Poland may be expected, and the Germans will have to devote more attention to the defence of their own country, and less to offensive operations against France.

Tsingtau Items.
The China Times states that a report is current that efforts have been made to sell the Kiauchau-Teinanfu Railway to Americans.

The German Embassy at Tokyo is now strongly guarded by the police and gendarmes. Graf von Rex, in an interview, stated as follows:—"Tsingtau is unlikely to fall within a month. The present war will finally result in a sweeping victory for the Germans, and Germany will then demand from the allies a war indemnity, not less than 10,000,000,000 marks."

A correspondent to the China Critic writes:—"It is reported that some of the refugees from Tsingtau who arrived yesterday, and for whom arrangements had been made to stay at local English hotels, refused to agree to this, and insisted upon taking up quarters elsewhere. Of course, they are at liberty to go where they please provided they have the funds, but it is thought they are very ill-advised in their objections. All nationalities here were prepared to receive them with open arms, and special low rates had been offered by some of the Hotel proprietors. But to speak of the extra trouble to which they were put to accommodate their guests, who will gain nothing by stirring up petty differences of this nature."

American Volunteers.
The American civilians in Pien-tsin are forming a small volunteer corps and will be put through their drills, etc., by a non-com of the 15th U.S. Infantry. Colonel Tillson has taken the matter up and will assist the movement in every way in his power.

Chinese Schools Closed.
The Ministry of Education has received word from the Chinese students in England, France, Germany, and Russia to the effect that as war has broken out between these countries most of their schools and universities have been closed down, and asking if they may be permitted to return to China until the conclusion gives them permission to return, on the condition that they will resume their study at the end of the war.

No Regulations.
On August 25 the office for the management of neutral affairs held a conference, at which some of the officials expressed the view that in other countries there are regulations governing contraband of war, but such regulations are still lacking in China and that, in view of China's present position the promulgation of such regulations is absolutely necessary. It was then decided that regulations defining the various commodities as contraband of war should be promulgated at once. Copies of such regulations will be sent to the various foreign Ministers and the Offices for Neutral Affairs.

Protecting Russians.
The Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is in receipt of a telegram from Chang Hsi-luan Chiang Chun of the Eastern Provinces to the effect that a despatch was received from the Russian Consul stating that his Government has instructed "Mo-te-su" to take 600 soldiers of the Far East to Wei-hai-wei to afford protection to the Russian residents there. The telegram further says that "Mo-te-su" was formerly a military instructor of Outer Mongolia, and he was given the 2nd Class Order of Merit by the Living Buddha. He is very well acquainted with eastern affairs.

China's Neutrality.
The Government of Chihli has issued an order to his subordinates

to the effect that as the Government has declared neutrality, the various foreign officers employed in the government service should also observe neutrality which the Government has declared, whether they be subjects of the belligerent country or not. According to precedent, which was established by the Government during the Russo-Japanese War, copies of the Articles of Neutrality will be sent to the foreign employees, who shall be ordered to indicate by writing whether they are willing to observe these articles. The signed papers will then be returned to the authorities and kept on file.

Legation Funds.
In ordinary times the funds for the Chinese Legations in Europe were remitted to them through the Financial Deputy at London. Since the outbreak of the European war the exchange between Europe and the Far East has been stopped, and the Government has been worrying as to how to remit the funds to the legations there. Some one has suggested that the Ministers in the various European countries should be instructed to ask the government of the countries to which they have been sent, to lend them the necessary funds, and the Chinese Government will be responsible for the repayment of the funds loaned to its Ministers, at the conclusion of the war.

Americans Meet in London.
London, Aug. 2.

A meeting of upwards of 1,000 Americans, many of whom were those who had successfully joined in the rush from Continental cities, was held here this afternoon to take steps for the amelioration of the condition of their fellow countrymen.

Prof. L. Kent, of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, who called at the meeting, said that his company alone will be sending several million dollars in gold to Europe to redeem travelers' cheques and that other companies were doing likewise. Theodore Hatzler, of the Fifth-avenue Bank, was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Committees were drafted to interview officials of the shipping companies and of the hotels, to search for lost baggage, to make arrangements for honouring all proper cheques and notes and to confer with the members of the American Embassy.

What impressed him most, however, was the absence of any hostile feeling against the Germans individually. They mingle freely with the people and dine openly at the popular restaurants without an attempt being made to molest them. About 700 Americans registered at the American Embassy in London to-day. Many of them added to their signatures the note, "Without sufficient funds," meaning that they were unable to get their cheques or notes cashed.

One traveller reported that a party from a girls' school in America was marooned in Austria.

Ambassador without Funds.
Paris, Aug. 3.

The pressure of Americans desiring assistance became so great to-day at the Embassy that Ambassador Herrieh, who was unable to talk with each individually, made a speech to them.

In substance he said that Paris was as safe a place for Americans as London. He would be pleased to aid them to leave Paris, but in view of the French mobilization order it would be difficult for them to depart from Paris for several days.

The Ambassador added he was sorry he could not supply any one with money, or cash their cheques, but he had not a franc left of the considerable sum of money he had obtained on Sunday. All of this had been used in cashing cheques of his countrymen.

The wide halls of the Embassy office building are piled high with the baggage of Americans who have been turned out of hotels.

An American relief committee has been formed.

"The Good German Sword."
Berlin, Aug. 2.

The Emperor, speaking from a window of the castle last night to the crowds beneath, said: "I thank you for the love and loyalty shown me. When I enter upon a fight let all party strife cease. We are German brothers and nothing else. All

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parties have attacked me in times of peace. I forgive them with all my heart. I hope and wish that the good German sword will emerge victorious in the right."

The Emperor's speech was greeted with tumultuous cheering. The Imperial Chancellor also addressed the assembly, saying:—"All stand as one man for our Emperor, whatever our opinions or our creeds. I am sure that all young German men are ready to shed their blood for the fame and greatness of Germany. We can only trust in God, who hitherto has always given us victory."

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE etc.
The Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her, are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th Sept. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 15th Sept. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th. September 1914.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LIMITED.
GOTHENBURG.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PEKING,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, West Point Godowns, and Godowns No. 98 & 98B.C. Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th of Sept. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th of Sept. at 9.30 a.m. (for cargo in Kowloon) and at 2.30 p.m. (for cargo in Wanchai Godown).

All claims must reach us before the 18th of Sept., 1914, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING Co., IN CHINA, (Ltd.) Agents.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1914.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEAK CLUB.

By kind permission of Col. Watson and Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjab will play at the Peak Club on the night of Saturday next, the 12th inst. commencing at 9.15 p.m.

By Order,
THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1914.

WANTED.

WANTED to hire monthly, one sea-worthy motor launch of about 30 feet L.O.A. and in good condition. For communication in the harbour. Offers including description, plan of the boat and the hire rent please address to P. O. Box 472.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Friday & Saturday the 11th & 12th. September 1914 commencing each day at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A Large Quantity of Sports Goods, Tweed Suit Lengths, Leather Goods etc.

Comprising:—
BATTING GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, CRICKET and TENNIS BATS, FOOT-BALLS, FOOT-BALL BOOTS and JERSEYS, LEATHER BELTS, SUIT CASES and TRUNKS, BOXING GLOVES, etc., etc.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR, WOMEN'S STOCKINGS, CANVAS BAGS, etc., etc.

Also
A Selection of Tweed and Woolen Suit lengths, etc.
On view from Thursday the 10th September.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September 1914 commencing at 11 a.m. at the Offices of Messrs. Cruz Basto & Co. 2nd Floor, Prince's Building, The Whole of the Office Furniture, containing:

DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES, TYPEWRITERS (various), FIRE PROOF SAFES (including a large safe by Milner), ELECTRIC FANS, etc., etc.
On view from Tuesday the 15th September.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

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SHIPPERS interested in Freight Rate to New York, Boston, etc.
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Call on or address THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co. 3, Queen's Building, Phone 792.

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TO LET.—Kowloon, furnished Top Flat to let in Nathan Road from 15th September, rental moderate.—Apply "M. F." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 Awa Maru Capt. T. Horikawa T. 12,500	TUES., 8th Sept. at 4 p.m. TUES., 22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekino T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,300	WED., 23rd Sept. at noon. WEDNES., 19th Oct.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Kawachi Maru Capt. T. 12,500	MONDAY, 21st Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500	MONDAY, 14th Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe.	Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi T. 12,000	SATURDAY, 19th Sept.
Kobe & Yokohama.	Kaga Maru Capt. T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 11th Sept. at daylight

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Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

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Tjilwong	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tjimanock	SHAI	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjimahi	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.

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Eastern	14th Sept.	9th Oct., "
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29

LOG BOOK.

Chiyo-Maru's Experience.
The T.K.K. steamer Chiyo-Maru arrived at Yokohama from Hongkong via ports, on Saturday at 10 a.m. This means 14 hours' delay due to the storm, says the Japan Advertiser. Regarding the storm, the Purser said that on the 12th inst. at 6.19 p.m. the Chiyo passed Ichihayashi on the voyage from Kobe to Shimidzu, when the sea began to rise. At the same time she received a wireless warning that a typhoon was located at lat. 31 N and long. 138 E at 2.00 p.m. the same day, and that it was progressing towards N.W. All seamen and carpenters were ordered to close and batten down all hatches and unship ventilators, and also lash them up. At this time a N.N.E. gentle breeze was blowing, accompanied by a rising swell, but she did not ship so much water as to anticipate any danger. Still as additional precaution all hands were again ordered to give extra lashing on No. 1 hatch, to make her as safe as possible before nightfall. Just when they were employed at 7 p.m. lashing up the No. 1 hatch, the ship all of a sudden dived heavily and shipped a heavy sea over the ship's bow, which disabled the chief boatswain Yokota and eleven other seamen. They were immediately carried aft to the ship's hospital and attended to by the ship's surgeon. The typhoon came up suddenly at 10 p.m. and blew with the velocity of a perfect gale lasting till 8.00 a.m. on the 13th attended with heavy seas, the vessel continually shipping large quantities of water all over the decks.

Standard Oil Recalls Ship.
New York, Aug. 1.—All exports of petroleum and other oil products destined for Europe have been stopped by the Standard Oil Company, such commodities being considered contraband of war. Several Standard tank ships that were to leave Atlantic ports to-day have been ordered to remain at dock. The steamship Kiowa, owned by the Standard Oil Company and flying a German flag, was called back to New York yesterday, after sailing in the morning with a cargo of petroleum for Algiers. It is reported that the company has recalled from foreign waters all of its ships. Representatives of the foreign department of the company, however, refused to comment upon this or give any other information concerning the movements of Standard Oil vessels.

N.Y.K.'s Australian Service Suspended.
All the Australian lines have been stopped, to avoid the danger and inconvenience attending the continuance of the service, in view of the apprehended extension of trouble into that region, reports the Japan Times. Soon after the outbreak of the war the two foreign services were suspended, leaving the route to the N.Y.K. liners. These liners also are now to be retained at the home ports, owing to the threatening situation in eastern and southern waters. The N.Y.K. has announced that the Komomo-maru, which was to leave for Australian ports on the 15th, would not sail on that day and the service would be stopped for the time being. Consignees, on their part, have been greatly annoyed by the company's announcement, as this step by the company means the complete stoppage, though it may be temporary, of the trade between this country and Australia and the South Sea Islands. They have approached the company with a proposal for the continuation of the service by replacing the regular liners with some tramps or others, but the company, for some reason, could not accept the proposal, and the service will be stopped for the time. The blow to the trade by this decision on the part of the company is by no means light, for in Australia these months are the most active months of the year, and habutae, cotton textiles and miscellaneous goods that Australia and the South Sea Islands require are mostly imported in these months—which are the winter season there.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Too ignorant." My dentist, says a writer in the Chronicle, has a pretty tale to tell of a navy who came to him (the dentist was a boxer). "Gas," was the advice. "It will hurt a bit," said the dentist. "Hurt!" exclaimed the navy, "you can't hurt me." It was a difficult matter. And towards the end the two of them quarrelled and fought, until the dentist grasped his man, and held up his trophy between the forceps. "I was only joking," said the honest navy. "It didn't hurt. No one can't hurt me. I'm too ignorant for to be hurt."

A Famous Blind Man. A remarkable man has passed away in the person of Sir Francis J. Campbell, who for so many years was the Principal of the Royal Normal College of the Blind at Norwood. He was, perhaps, the most famous blind man of his day. When he began his labours in London in 1870 it was stated that not one in 250 blind was doing well in his living, whereas nowadays 89 per cent. of the blind students who issue from the College at Norwood are assured of a livelihood. Too Much Pleasure for American Children.

Children of foreign born parents in Chicago excel American children in school work because American children are permitted too many outside pleasures, it was stated by Mrs. E. A. J. Young, Superintendent of Chicago schools. The condition was revealed by a survey just completed of Chicago schools. "American children are devoted to too many outside attractions which their parents seem unable to cut tail," said Mrs. Young. "They monopolize their strength and attention and as a result there is a large proportion of overgrown boys and girls in the eighth grades in the American districts."

An Encouraging Report. The Society for the Promotion of Domestic Loans has lately sent a circular telegram to the Chiang Chai, Governor and newspaper men of all the provinces to the effect that since the inauguration of this Society telegrams and letters have showered in with expressions of appreciation. At the last meeting more than 2,000 men were present and an amount of \$3,000,000 was raised on the spot. This shows both the confidence the people have in the Government and the patriotism of the people. "It is still expected that you gentlemen will do your best to raise the full amount of the loan just promulgated. Pledges received from the provinces are as follows: Kiangsi, \$2,000,000; Shan-tung, \$1,500,000; Kiangsu, \$1,200,000; Shansi \$1,700,000."

Some Data for History. The Shantung Shih Pao reports that the Government considers the suppression of the White Wolf Brigades as a brilliant military feat of the Republic. Some days ago the Authorities held a conference proposing that the History-Compiling Bureau should be ordered to write a historical record of the campaign which the Government has directed against the wolves in commemoration of the extraordinary achievement involved. Accordingly the Chiang Chun of Shansi, Shensi, Honan and Anhui have been ordered to submit to the Government reports on the various engagements fought between the soldiers and the brigands and the tactics the government troops employed in suppressing the outlaws. As soon as the Government receives these accounts, the same will be referred to the History-Compiling Bureau to be embodied in the above-mentioned commemorative work.

Technical Details. Dr. Burru, of H. Max University, quotes in Science Progress the opinion of a writer who finds the "Aria in A-sharp" of Schubert "of a delicate green colour." The tint is not so surprising as the key. But authors have ever been uncertain about these technical details. Was it not one of Ouida's heroes who spent hours at the organ "playing the grand old masses of Mendelssohn"? And another novelist pictures a Scottish Highlander sitting by the roadside singing a Jacobite song and "accompanying himself on the bagpipes."

NOTICE



NEW VICTOR RECORDS

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TITLE REGISTRATION.

Concerning the F.M.S. System.

An interesting article upon the above subject by Mr. Justice Innes appears in the July number of the Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation. The writer compares the local land system with that of Australia and Canada and enumerates those features which are peculiar to the Malayan system. In commenting upon the absence of an assurance fund here he says: "The need of an assurance fund has not been felt in Malaya because the land survey has been good and the system of secret conveyancing in force in England has never been allowed to take root in that country."

The learned author is no doubt right as to the excellence of the quality of the survey, but in one important respect the survey has deserved adverse criticism, namely, its inability to keep pace with the alienation of land.

Naturally, parts of the article appeal rather to the lawyer than the layman but the following two passages are, we think, of interest to the general reader:—

The land system of the Federated Malay States deserves the attention of those interested in the land legislation of the British Dominions, Colonies, and Dependencies, because it furnishes the only instance of the adoption by an Eastern Country under British rule of the Australian Torrens system of registration of title almost in its entirety, and its claim to attention is enhanced by the fact that the experiment has been successful.

The circumstances attending the economic growth of the States have been of a kind to put to a severe test the merits of the land policy of the Government. It was not till the year 1891 that this policy received legislative sanction in a scientific and definite form. At that time the land officers of the States had only to concern themselves with the needs of Malay agriculturists, Chinese tin-miners, and a small number of tapioca and coffee planters. Only a few scores of houses were to be seen on each of the sites now occupied by such populous and flourishing towns as Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Seremban and Taiping. Yet the original scheme of land registration formulated by the late Sir William Maxwell has proved suitable to the needs not only of those classes of landowners for which it was first designed, but has provided a satisfactory form of title and an adequate machinery for dealings in land to several new and different classes of proprietors. Thus, the transfer upon sale of one of the very valuable sites upon which a banking or large commercial house in Kuala Lumpur or Ipoh stands is generally as easy and simple a matter as was the sale of a paddfield twenty years ago, and the original scheme for effecting transfers and incumbrances of land by means of statutory forms and registration has since been successfully applied to such

widely diversified interests as those of the small agriculturist, the tin miner on a large or small scale, the rich and influential rubber company, and the owner of a valuable building site in a crowded town. A system of land tenure may fairly claim to be successful if, in the country where it obtains, litigation regarding title to land or interests in land may be carried out in a few hours and without recourse to professional assistance. Judged by these standards, the land law of the Federated Malay States, so far as it concerns security of title and facilities for dealing in land, must be considered to have been extraordinarily successful.

After describing in detail the Maxim Register system Mr. Justice Innes concludes as follows:—

The success of the land policy of the Federated Malay States in its early stages and up till the present time is largely due to the fact that its originator, the late Sir William Maxwell, who was an experienced land officer as well as a lawyer, and who might appropriately be styled the Torrens of Malaya, realised that an even simpler scheme of registration (the Mukim Register) than a close adoption of the Australian Torrens system was suited to the requirements of the small agriculturist of Malaya. Now that improved means of communication throughout the States and a uniform and almost complete land survey have been achieved, it is possible that steps might with advantage be taken to restrict the use of Mukim or Parish Registers and to amplify the scope of the general register, a modification which is already in contemplation.

The journal in which the above article appears contains a review of Mr. Innes' treatise on Registration of Title published last year. The review concludes with the following passage:—"This timely little work is a welcome addition to the literature of registration of title, now extending to all parts of the British Empire; and it shows even in British Dominions where the system has a clear field it has still to reckon with the opposition of ideas and principles based on the older system of private conveyancing, regarded by the author as out of place in the countries where the State creates a uniform title, the recognition of which necessarily subordinates the interest of the individual on equitable grounds to the general benefit of the community."

A Howler.

Among the "howlers" perpetrated by Indians at the last B.A. examination of the Punjab University is the following:—"The Panama Canal is being cut from Delhi to Bombay in order to facilitate the speedy passage home of persons going on short leave from the new capital of India."

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THE BRITISH FLEET.

The recent review of the British Navy at Spithead, when the Fleet lay in eleven lines stretching from eastward of Spitbank Fort almost to Cowes—a distance of eight or nine miles—was unique in many ways. Whether it was a Fleet sufficient to the Empire's needs was a question which must have presented itself insistently to the mind of every thinking person who saw the ships. There were 216 men-of-war of various sorts, but including the destroyer flotillas, which were moored a few miles up Channell, and the submarines, which were attached to the patrol flotillas of the Second Fleet, no fewer than 463 vessels were mobilized. The enormous size of the Spithead review may be gauged from the gross tonnage of the ships there. This reached the colossal figure of 1,611,033. And the fleet boasted of well over 2,000 guns. The largest vessel present was the Queen Mary, battle cruiser, which is 680 feet long and displaces 27,000 tons. The Lion and Princess Royal are of the same length, but only displace 23,350 tons. The designed speed of all three is 28 knots. The fastest ship present was the Swift, which was launched in 1907 as a "special type destroyer," but is now classed as a "flotilla leader." Displacing only 2,170 tons, her turbines are of 30,000 horse-power, and she has a designed speed of 30 knots. The Swift and all the other destroyers present burn oil fuel exclusively, and all are driven by turbines. The light cruiser, Amethyst, flagship of the command, was the first man-of-war larger than a destroyer to

be fitted with turbines. The destroyer Hardy has three screws, of which the centre one is driven by an internal combustion motor. With the exception of the Swift, all the destroyers have been launched during the last four years. Five of the ships present cost over £2,000,000. These are the Lion, Princess Royal, Queen Mary, Iron Duke, and Marlborough; but in no case has the cost reached £2,100,000. The smallest ships present were the destroyers Ruby, Eidman, and Sheldrake, which are 240ft. long and displace 720 tons. The Lord Nelson, launched on September 4, 1906 (seven months after the Dreadnought) was the last pre-Dreadnought battleship launched for the British Navy. Nearly all the pre-Dreadnought battleships can fire 4,000lb. of metal on the broadside. The Iron Dukes fire 14,800lb. of metal on the beam from ten 13.5-inch guns. Ships of this class have two 3-inch guns for attacking aircraft. The oldest battleship present was the Magnificent, launched December 10, 1894.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1914.

CHINA'S CHANCE.

It is pleasing to note that the Chinese press is taking a more moderate tone than was at first apparent regarding Japan's intervention in the present war. Some of the observations made, when it was first announced that Japan had decided to step in, were distinctly wild and were not calculated to promote good feeling between the two countries. The change which has taken place is due, no doubt, largely to the fact that the Chinese government has expressed itself as satisfied with Japan's assurances of good faith. There never was the slightest reason for questioning Japan's motives. She was in honour bound to take the step she did—to meet her treaty obligations in full. In responding to the dictates of honour she placed herself on the side of international right as opposed to the side of international wrong, and, that being so, there was the less reason for doubting her good faith.

All that notwithstanding, the Chinese press was at first disposed to stir up the public mind against the Japanese, and the fact that it has come round to a more reasonable frame of mind is a good thing for China. The dislocation of trade which has followed the war will probably produce unrest enough without it being added to by a press campaign against Japan. In point of fact, China at present is afforded the opportunity for which many Chinese have sighed during the past twelve or fifteen months. They have consistently alleged that China can stand alone and should be permitted to stand alone. They are now afforded a splendid opportunity of proving their claim. China at the moment cannot help but stand alone. She can hope for no financial assistance from outside for some time to come, and she must subsist somehow entirely on her own resources.

China's task in the immediate future will be the more difficult, too, in that some of her own sources of revenue are bound to decrease. The receipts from the customs, for example, are bound to suffer considerably for a long time to come, and it is on these receipts that China largely depends. Yet somehow China must win through this time of trouble. For some time to come she must stand without assistance. How it is to be done, where the funds are to come from, is not clear; probably the Government itself has not yet evolved any scheme. But the funds will come if China faces her task in good spirit. If the Chinese people will take a lesson from the British and show a united front in the face of difficulty they will emerge from this trial with credit and the stronger for having faced it.

Life-Saving at Sea.

Rather an important statement was made by Mr. John Burns when the select committee of the House of Commons discussed the Merchant Shipping Bill. The clause dealing with the supplementary provisions for saving life on passenger steamers in case of accident was, under discussion, and Mr. Burns said that the Board of Trade were preparing a scheme by which panels would be formed at the principal ports of persons capable of examining seamen as to their efficiency in boat work. The panels would probably consist of retired sea captains, and the examination would be a practical one and would be directed to ascertain whether men on board could handle boats. This seems a very excellent scheme, and the wonder is, when you come to think of it, that something of the kind was not put in operation long ago.

A Penalty or not?

On this matter we make a quotation from a report of the proceedings:—

Mr. Holt moved an amendment that any seaman who failed to comply with any rules made by the Board of Trade for safeguarding life on board should be liable to a fine not exceeding 40s.

Mr. Burns made an eloquent appeal against the coercion of sailors. "If you want a good lifeboat service," he declared, "you ought not to deter men from coming in by introducing the irritating element of a penalty before the scheme is satisfactorily launched. My view is that you can vet the most out of a sailor by persuading, advising, and teaching him."

All this may be true, but why make rules if they are not rigidly to be complied with? And, anyhow, are seamen who will not comply with the rules the sort of men who are wanted?

The Tamil Drink Question in Parliament.

It is gratifying to see from recent mail papers that at last a question has been asked in the House upon a subject which has twice or thrice been ventilated in these columns: the excessive use of alcohol among the rubber and mining coolies imported into the F.M.S., and especially the Tamils. We are not for a moment doubting the Malay States Government's ability to look after itself, or to make wise and sufficient enactments in a case like this; indeed it is to be regretted that some other colonies are not as well handled as the F.M.S. None can be more opposed than we to a Colonial Government's being told how to handle its natives by people at home who know nothing of local conditions; but there is a difference between asking for wholesale Parliamentary interference on the one hand, and keeping the people at home in entire ignorance of what they ought to know, on the other. The unfortunate part of the matter is that some members of Parliament have not always known how and where to draw that line.

Ex-Viceroy Shum.

And so our old friend Shum Chun-han has come to life again, after twelve months of apparent inactivity. Till now, the last we heard of him was that he was living down at Kuala Lumpur, or somewhere in that region, having kindly consented to take the High Commissioner's hint not to watch any plots in the F.M.S. or in any way to interfere with the local Chinese. We learn now, however, (it may or may not be true) that he has just sent a friend to Shanghai to act as his representative in a newly formed secret society. The ex-Viceroy is a downy bird, and one far more difficult to catch napping than Chen Chi-mei, Sun, and the younger rebels; for he belongs to the old-fashioned ruling class; a class that has little time for the noise and bombast of the younger generation. Nevertheless, for his own sake we hope he will not try to be too clever, if he wants to remain in his present place of refuge. It may yet occur to the F.M.S. Government to give Mr. Shum the same hint that he received from the Hongkong Police last year; that his room is preferable to his company.

DAY BY DAY.

WISDOM IS OF-TIMES NEARER WHEN WE STOOP—Wordsworth.

The Weather. Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 85; sunshine. At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 77; sunshine.

The Mails. Siberian Mail. — Closed to-day per s.s. Yokohama Maru at 2 p.m. American Mail (ex s.s. Mongolia). — Arrived per s.s. Loongsang this morning.

Count the Columns. Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar. The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.7-16d.

Admission day. To-morrow is Admission Day in California, U.S.A.

Important Notification. The Hongkong Post Office announces that war risks are not covered by registration or insurance.

At Home.

Lady May held an "At Home" at Mountain Lodge this afternoon. There was tennis, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Arrested After Three Years. P. C. Lannigan has arrested a Chinese who, it is alleged, stole \$1,550 in twenty-cent pieces and \$500 in banknotes in May of 1911.

Coolie's Loss.

A coolie residing at 14, Upper Station Street reports that some person stole from his room clothing valued \$14.50, and \$28 in money.

Destitute European.

A European named William Ramsey has been sent to the hospital. He was found by the police on the Praya East, sick and destitute.

Motor Mishap.

A widow has been sent to the hospital suffering from a wound to her head caused by being knocked down by a motor car in Belcher Street, yesterday.

Fell Off the Roof.

Suffering from injuries sustained by accidentally falling from the roof of 83, Queen's Road West, a Chinese was taken to the hospital where he died shortly after admission.

Colony's Health.

Last week there were three fatal cases of plague, seven cases of enteric fever (two fatal), and two fatal occurrences of puerperal fever. All were Chinese save one British case of enteric.

Discharged.

Yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood disposed of the case in which a man was remanded on a charge of stealing a boat valued at \$34. The prisoner, who said he had done what he was told to do, by selling the boat, was believed by his Worship and discharged.

A Watchman's Story.

A watchman at 50, Caine Road, reports that at 2.30 p.m. yesterday he was on the third floor of the house. The bell rang, and, on going downstairs and opening the door, he was confronted by three men who said they wished to rent the house. He took them to the first floor and there one of the men caught him by the throat, threatened him with a knife and forbade him to shout. He was dragged to the third floor, one standing guard over him whilst the other two ransacked the house. They stole two boxes, contents unknown, and other articles valued at \$84. The police passed the house eight times during the day, but heard nothing of the robbery.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE FOUR DAYS' BATTLE.

Why The Germans Lose So Heavily.

Elsewhere in this issue, under the heading "Four days' hard fighting," appears a fuller statement than we have had before regarding the four days' battle in which the British troops took part. It fully bears out what the statement from the Press Bureau which appeared in our columns yesterday remarked, that the Germans persistently sought out the British troops. Does that mean that the Germans are under the impression that if they can defeat, and break the spirit of, the British troops, the rest of their task would be easier? They must have some purpose in engaging the British in this fashion. In any case, they are now probably satisfied that the British troops are, men for men, a deal better trained and much better fighters than the men opposed to them. Finely disciplined as they are, the British troops are more elastic because, on the field of battle, the British soldier is a thinking machine. The German, on the other hand, is an automaton with every bit of individuality driven out of him. This is one great difference between the two.

The Wrong Formation. The Germans, says the statement in question, marched forward again and again in dense formation and in enormous masses, to storm the British lines. That dense formation is to cost the Germans very dear before the finish. Even now they are losing three times as many men as the Allies, and they cannot keep that up all the time. The days of close formation are gone, and the best proof that the German army is not the wonderful fighting machine that it has been advertised as being lies in the fact that the old-fashioned formation is still adhered to. And even if the lesson be learned at this late date and extended order be generally adopted, what are the chances of its proving successful? The greater the extended order the more the thinking powers of the individual come into play, because the less immediately is the individual soldier under the eye of his officers. And the German soldier has, according to close observers, been taught for years that his thinking will be done for him. That will make all the difference before this war is over. It is making all the difference now, in fact.

Prophetic. In an article dealing with the world's armies, which appears in the Britannica Year Book for 1913, are some remarks which show that the writer knew what he was talking about. Some of his remarks, indeed, are almost prophetic in the light of recent happenings. For instance:—"British intervention in Europe, in the early stages of war at any rate, would probably be limited to troops from the United Kingdom, namely the Expeditionary Force, which includes practically the whole of the regular army in home stations, brought up with reserves to six divisions, numbering with cavalry about 168,000. These troops would probably be despatched to co-operate with the French army." After remarking that the intervention of 168,000 men in so vast a struggle may seem unimportant the writer proceeds:—"This small force, however, might prove of the utmost value to its allies, especially if the Germans attempted to advance through Belgium, for the British command of the sea would enable it, with or without French or Belgian reinforcements, to threaten the enemy's flank and lines of communication from the coast. If utilised with judgment, skill and daring the British Expeditionary Force might help materially to turn the scales of advantage in favour of the Triple Entente, and enable the French and Russian armies to gain the initiative and press a vigorous attack against the Germans and their allies." Again:—"If their superior naval strength gained them complete command of the sea, both France and Britain might be able to draw reinforcements from their armies abroad."

That is exactly what has happened.

IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

VI: Marley's Victory.

It was Marley's ambition to prove to the sub-editors that, in some ways, he was a smarter man than any of them. He was the man who set the posters for a morning paper, and he suffered greatly at the tongues of the sub-editors. He stuttered at any time, and nervousness made him stammer more in the sub-editor's room than at other times. He knew that they meant no harm, but that did not make their fun any easier to bear. He used to quake when the bell went "ping" on his desk and he would shake his head dolefully.

"It's be-be-begun again," he would gasp. He climbed two flights of narrow stairs and was given a poster.

"It might have to be scrapped later," says Hedley, the chief sub. That was the usual formula. "Ye-ye-yes, it might," says Marley, meaningly. He speaks from experience.

"What do you mean? We don't want any back-chat in here, my man. If you want to swear, go outside." Marley's face purples. He is a church officer and has never been known to swear. He tries to say something, but the effort is too much for him. He retires still trying. Outside the door he finds his voice: "It's an outrage," he gasps.

He knows that the night holds more of misery for him. Scarcely has he reached the foot of the stairs before the bell goes again, and he climbs painfully.

"Never mind that poster, Mr. Marley. There's some good news coming through. I'll let you know later, thanks."

So it goes on, and before Marley does finally get his poster he has climbed the stairs five or six times, and he is incapable of speech, except after painful effort. After he goes to bed he will think of brilliant things which he might have said. He always wins—in those imaginary duels of words which take place in bed; he hopes some day to triumph in the sub's room itself.

It was big Kirkpatrick who accidentally made life a little easier for Marley. He chanced to ask him one night whether he had always stuttered—only Kirkpatrick called it "manted." He spoke two languages—Scotts and English. The former he spoke with great fluency and a greater accent. English, being a foreign language, he spoke with difficulty; but he could write it finely.

"A sword out, in Egypt," stated Marley, "I was a soldier. Out on the head."

"That's news to us," said Kirkpatrick. "Thank ye." And Marley left. Said Kirkpatrick, "If any man in this room annoys Marley again, he'll answer for't to me. The man fought for his country. That's a." One thing about Kirkpatrick was that he made his meaning clear. He never indulged in entangling niceties of speech.

Life thereafter was more tolerable for Marley; but the old ambition remained.

Came a war in which Britain did not do well for quite a time. Marley was forced to set posters which nearly broke his heart. He felt that he would like to put a black border round them. But we would win all right, he told himself; we were bound to win out in the end. And one night as he told himself that for the tenth time he had an inspiration. He chuckled and laughed all evening. His day of triumph was coming.

Two days after he fell ill and was unable to go to work. Another man took his place; a sour man who did not take banter. Marley was missed, and when he sent a letter to Hedley asking to see him, Hedley went. The man was very ill. He made Hedley promise that, directly news of a British victory came, word would be sent to him. He was very earnest, so Hedley promised, and kept his promise. We were talking of this when victory did come at last. Even as we spoke a tap came to the door, and every man cried out when it opened.

In the doorway stood Marley! He looked a man near to death,

THE FORGERY CASE.

Another Remand Granted.

Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, ordered a remand for a week in the case in which A. B. Elbeiro stands charged with the forgery of two cheques in the name of Mr. L. N. Leefe, and an application for a pass book from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The delay is due to the non-arrival of the s.s. Mongolia, by which Mr. L. N. Leefe was expected.

COMMERCE DEFEATS THE ARTS.

Lord Crewe on Modern Education.

The Marquess of Crewe made an interesting allusion to progress in Great Britain when distributing prizes in commercial education awarded by the London Chamber of Commerce at the Mansion House.

He said it was believed at one time that almost the only kind of education which could be treated as a mental gymnastic to form and train the mind to the highest development was what was known as a literary education. He had no wish to join in the sarcasm of the French writer who said he proposed to erect somewhere a large monument to the memory of those who had been fed on Latin and Greek and died of hunger. Certainly he was not going to deprecate a literary education, but as the years had gone on it had been realized that there were other and different ways of training the mind.

Not so very long ago if a man were not a classical scholar he must be a mathematician. Now it was found there were other subjects of study which, properly and wisely treated, could train the mind not less well.

What had started the movement for commercial education was the commercial rivalry which had grown up among foreign nations. It was clear we could not hope to hold our own in commercial rivalry unless the human element was one with which we could work on terms of equality with our friendly rivals. It was assumed at one time that as a nation we were poor hands at the acquisition of foreign languages, but all we suffered from was national self-consciousness, which forbade us to attempt to talk them if we could possibly escape from doing so.

Storm Damage in Japan.

The latest report from Toyama ken states that by the recent storm 13,256 houses were inundated, 453 houses swept away, 7,641 chobu of cultivated land devastated, and about 24 miles of embankment wrecked. The number of persons who perished is given as 237.

but there was joy in his face. Someone rose and gave him a chair.

"Sit down, you silly fardhead," he said kindly. "What on earth fetched you from your bed?"

"I had to come," stammered Marley. "I have something to show you, Mr. Hedley. I set it up weeks ago, and it's all ready."

"What are you talking about, Marley?" asked Hedley.

For answer Marley fetched a poster from under his jacket. Its appearance was intended to be dramatic. He held it up and we read the one word:—

VICTORY.

Hedley smote his thigh. "I thought I knew my business," he cried, "but you're a better man at it than I am Marley." The pride of the other was great.

"I knew it," he said. "I knew it! Why, they are all printed off!" This was his big moment. He swayed a little in his chair; and he hurried him home in a cab. He died next day—smiling. He had achieved his ambition at the end; and in this sorry world few of us do that.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMBERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
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THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 8th September 1914 commencing at 3.30 p.m. at No 122 Jervois Street (For account of the concerned) 3 cases Old Patua Opium Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
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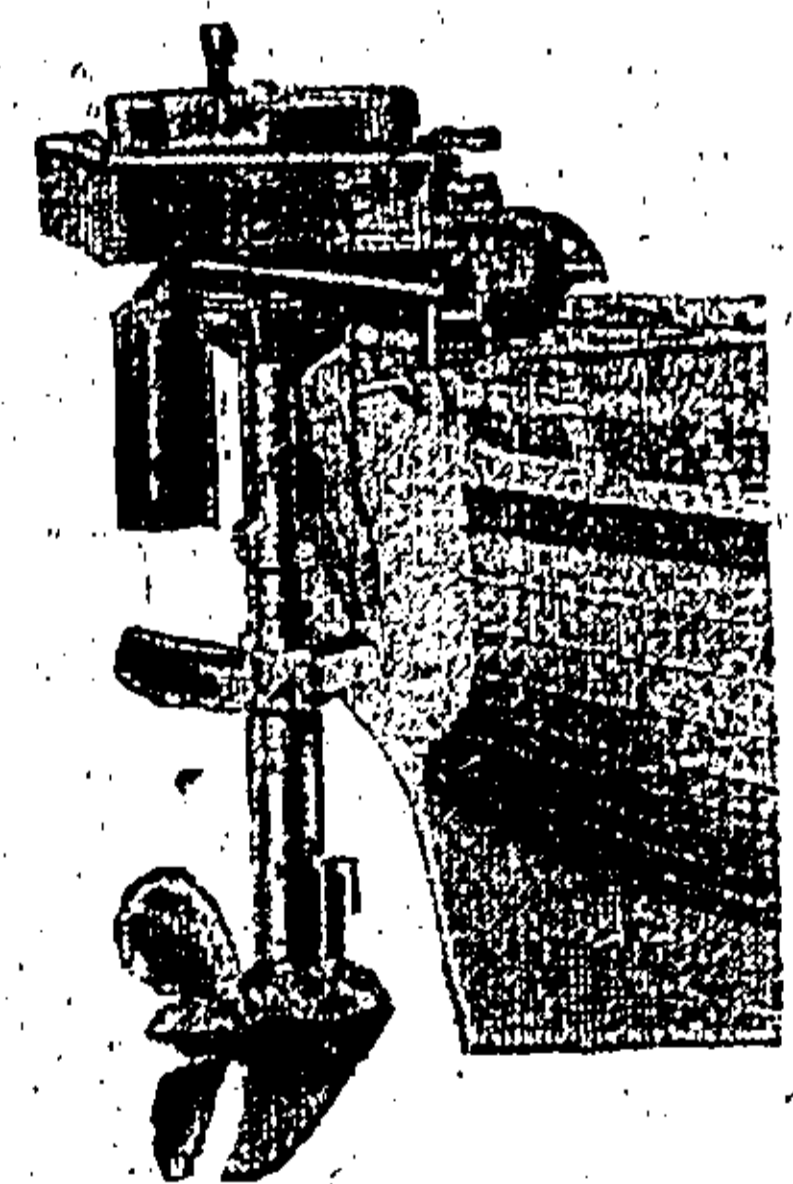
G. P. L. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land at Nathan and Jordan Roads, Kowloon, and One Lot at Shaukiwan Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale	Location	Area (Approximate)	Contents (Approximate)	Unit Price
1	Lot 1, Nathan Road, Kowloon	1/2 Acre	Buildings, etc.	1/2 Acre
2	Lot 2, Jordan Road, Kowloon	1/2 Acre	Buildings, etc.	1/2 Acre
3	Lot 3, Shaukiwan Road, Kowloon	1/2 Acre	Buildings, etc.	1/2 Acre

NOTICES



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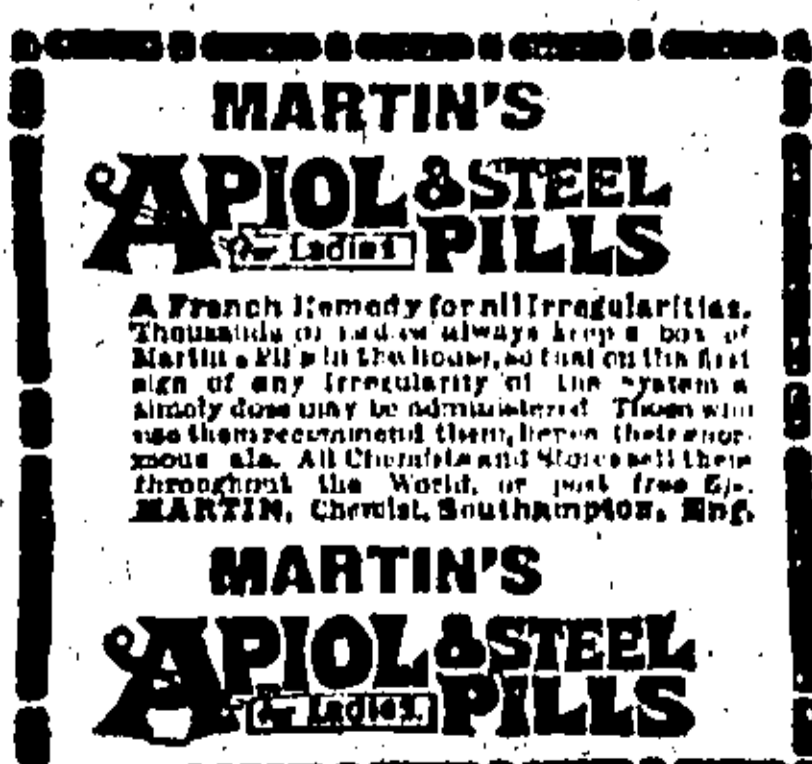
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Corned, -Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	22
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Breast, -Ngau Lam	lb.	20
Soup, -Tong Yuk	lb.	18
Steak, -Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	24
do., -Sirloin -Ngau Lau	lb.	35
Sausages, -Ngau Chaung	lb.	20
Bullock's Brains, -Know	per set	12
Tongue fresh, -Ngau Li	each	50
do., corned, -Ham Ngau Li	lb.	60
Head, -Ngau Tau	lb.	14
Heart, -Ngau Sum	lb.	24
Hump, Salt, -Ngau Kin	lb.	24
Feet, -Ngau Kark	lb.	12
Kidneys, -Ngau Yiu	lb.	12
Tail, -Ngau Mei	lb.	14
Liver, -Ngau Kon	lb.	7
Tripe (undressed), -Ngau To	set	120
Calves' Head & Feet, -Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set	120
Mutton Chop, -Young Pai Kwat	lb.	27
Leg, -Young Poi	lb.	27
Shoulder, -Young Shau	lb.	27
Pigs Chidlings, -Chu Chong	lb.	24
Brains, -Chu Know	per set	24
Feet, -Chu Kark	lb.	14
Fry, -Chu Chak	lb.	16
Head, -Chu Tau	each	12
Heart, -Chu Sum	lb.	30
Kidneys, -Chu Yiu	lb.	30
Liver, -Chu Con	lb.	27
Pork Chop, -Chu Pai Kwat	lb.	26
Corned, -Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	30
Leg, -Chu Pa	lb.	30
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Sucking Pigs, To Order -Chu Cha	lb.	22
Suet, Beef -Sang Ngau Yau	lb.	22
Mutton, -Sang Young Yau	lb.	27
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POULTRY.

Chicken, -Kai Chai	lb.	32
Capon, Large, Small, -Sin Kai	lb.	32
Ducks, -Ap	lb.	18
Doves, -Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen, -Kai Tai	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton, -Kai	lb.	35
Hainan, -Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	32
Geese, -Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton, -Pak Kup	each	30
Hohow, -Hoi How Pak Kup	lb.	24
Turkeys, Cock, -Phor Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen, -Na	lb.	45

FISH.

Barbel, -Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream, -Bin Yu	lb.	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, -Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	17
Carp, -Li Yu	lb.	22
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Codfish, -Man Yu	lb.	16
Crabs, -Hai	lb.	24
Cuttle Fish, -Mnk Yu	lb.	18
Dab, -Sa Mang Yu	lb.	14
Dace, -Wong Mei Lun	lb.	15
Dog Fish, -Tit Yu Sa	lb.	12
Eels, Conger, -Hoi Mann	lb.	13
do., Fresh water, -Tam Sin Yu	lb.	20
Eels, Yellow, -Wong Sin	lb.	32
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Garoupa, -Sek Pan	lb.	45
Gudgeon, -Pak Kup Yu	lb.	18
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Halibut, -Cheung Kwan Kup	lb.	28
Labrus, -Wong Fa Yu	lb.	20
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Lobsters, -Lung Ha	lb.	30
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Mullet, -Chai Yu	lb.	20
Oysters, -Sang Hoo	lb.	24
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Pike, -Fa Paw Poong	lb.	18
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Pomfret, Black, -Hak Chong	lb.	32
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DIARY OF WAR.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna. The semi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murders is brought home to Serbians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Times* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austria-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time, on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragejevacs.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares:—"We have stood this sort of thing for seven and a half years. This is enough." Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 80½. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Serbians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szekesova and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon.

Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Serbian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. *Amphion* sinks German mine-layer *Koenigin Luise* and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxemburg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxemburg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 10.—Austrian cruisers bombard Antivari. Rupture in Franco-Austrian relations officially announced.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort Serris, Liege, but were repulsed. Germans attack Mulhausen, in Alsace, compelling small French force to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Government to withdraw troops from South Africa. Germans seize Lunden, which is later retaken by Belgians. Great

response to Earl Kitchener's appeal for men.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Hasel. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Ouhain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated. Concerted attack along Serbian frontier by 400,000 Austrians fails.

August 14.—British Fleet gradually circumscribing action of German Fleet in the Far East. Earl Roberts appointed to command Overseas Forces. Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies. Reported that German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have been purchased by Turkey.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Danester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—French forces drive German Army Corps from heights commanding Blamont and Cirey. Germans, fleeing before French attack at Dinant, fail to reach a bridge, fall down steep banks of the Meuse and are drowned. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenched along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels. King George issues message to the troops. Russians occupy five points on German territory. Desultory firing between British and German warships.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant. Unrest reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russian cavalry rout Austrians in a five hours' engagement on the Gorodok-Kuzmin line. Germans re-attack Diest, bombarding town and pillaging railway station.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moorhingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch,

capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 Loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Ceylon Planters' Association gives a million lbs of tea for the Imperial troops. Eighteen German officers and 432 men (prisoners) leave Bruges for Dunkirk, their destination being said to be England. Serbians gain complete victory over Austrians near Loznitza in a four days' battle.

August 23.—Germans impose war taxes of £2,000,000 and £5,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 24.—Russians capture Goldap and Insterburg. British and French Loans of £10,000,000 to Belgium announced. Mediterranean declared free of hostile ships. Admiralty announces that Germans continue to scatter mines indiscriminately upon ordinary trade routes. Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Loznitza, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Announced that Prince Leopold Frederick, uncle of the Kaiser, was killed in action during the big battle. Belgians rally out of Antwerp and drive three German divisions back ten miles from neighbourhood of Malines. Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von

der Golts appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$27,000. Germans occupy Lunville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advances in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British. Women of Canada present to Admiralty a naval hospital.

August 27.—H. M. S. *Highflyer* sinks German armed liner *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*. Detailed report published describing the events prior to the rupture in Anglo-German relations. British marines land at Ostend. Austrians evacuate the Sanjak of Novibazir. Address moved in House of Commons expressing sympathy and admiration at Belgians' heroism.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium,

owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France. Recruiting for Earl Kitchener's second 100,000 men proceeding briskly.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand. Earl Kitchener makes important statement regarding position of Allies, completely disposing of alarmist reports.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force. French troops take offensive, compelling enemy to retreat. Germans endeavouring to cross Meuse driven back with heavy losses. General action proceeding in the district of Roerol.

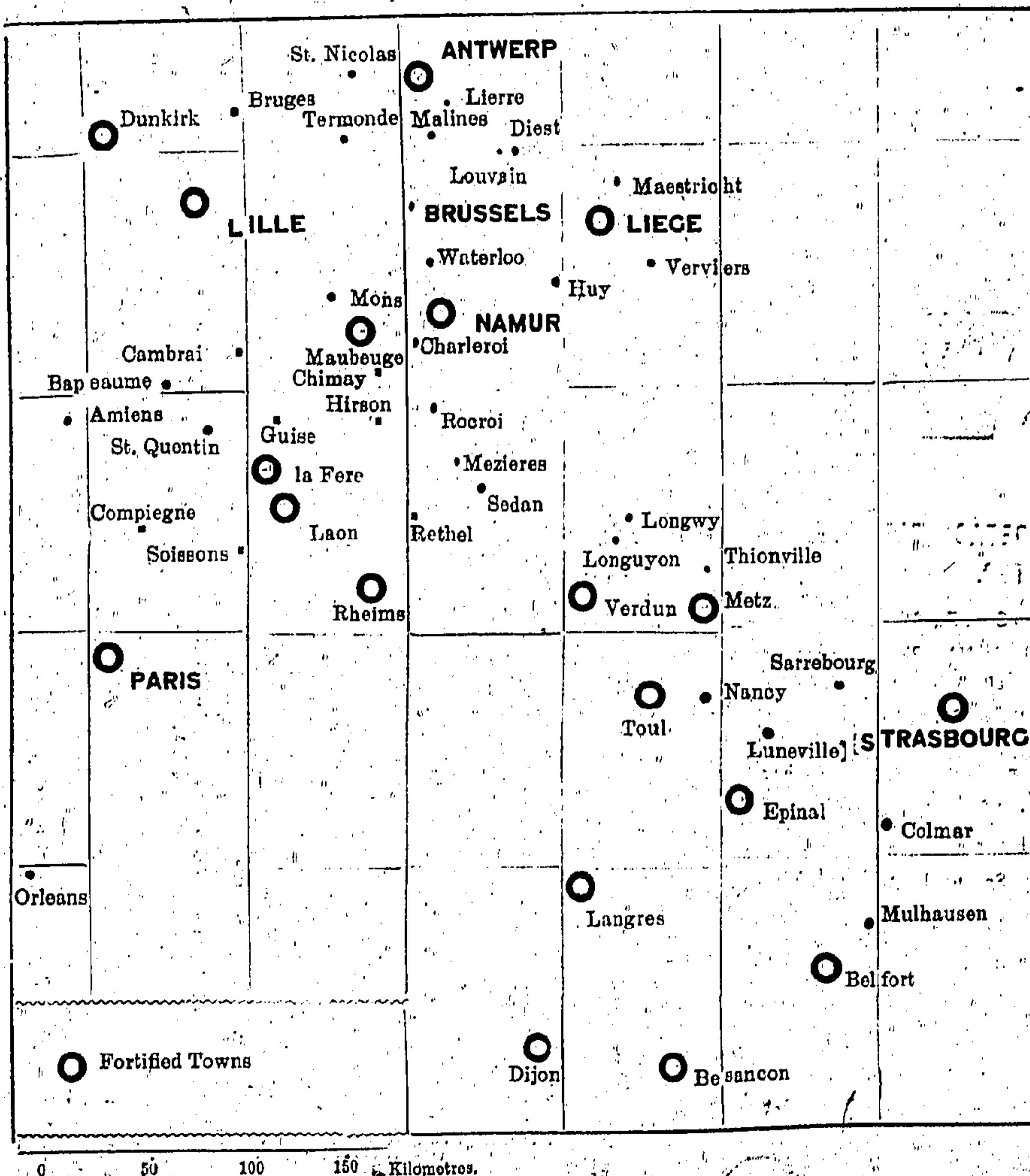
Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Jompeigne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the British troops have been fighting continuously since the battle of Cambrai on August 20 until the brilliant action at Compiègne on September 1, when the Germans were fought to a standstill and ten guns captured. The British have not been molested since. An Anglo-French success is reported at St. Quentin. The Germans have now evacuated the Compiègne and Senlis districts; they appear at present to be marching towards the Marne. A further French victory is reported at Guise. The Germans are fiercely bombarding Maubeuge.

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SHANGHAI	Kutsang	Thur., 10th Sept. at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 10th Sept. at 4 light
TIENTSIN	Cheongsang	Thur., 10th Sept. at 4 light
S'PORE, Pang & C'nta	Sulsang	Thur., 10th Sept. at 2 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'nta	Yalsang	Sat., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 15th Sept. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'nta	Namsang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.

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TACOMA & P'LAND		
VICTORIA, V'VER, S'TLE	Cardiganshire	30th Sept.
TACOMA & P'LAND		

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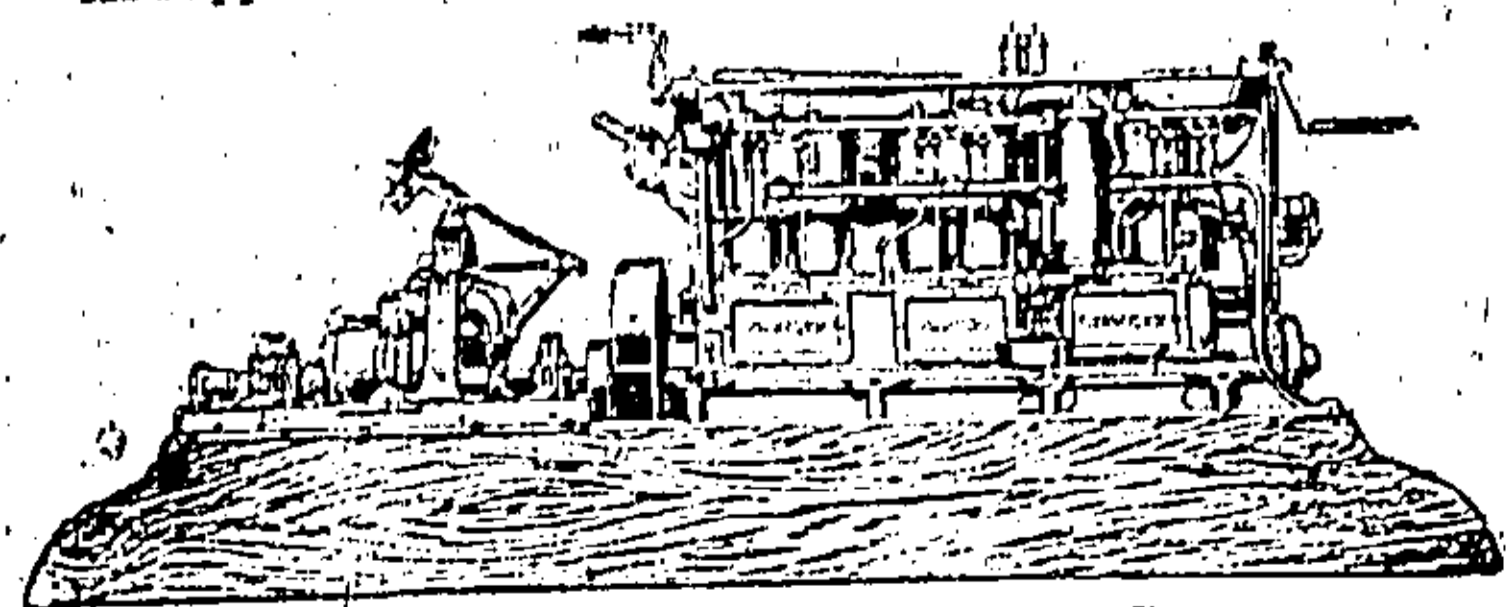
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Marseilles via Ports	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	12, Sept.
Marseilles via S'gon, S'pore, C'ho, Port Said	Cordillere	M. M.	14, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15, Sept.
San Francisco via Keelung,			
Shanghai and Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c.	C. P. R.		16, Sept.
Victoria, B.C. & T'm via S'hai &c.	E. of India	O. S. K.	16, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	30, Sept.
Via B.C. T'm via K'lung, Japan Chicago M.	O. S. K.		1, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	3, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'tie, etc.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	16, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	26, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Sulotto	P. & O.	9, Sept.
Anping, Takao via S'tow & Amoy	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	9, Sept.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Shanghai	Taksang	J. M. Co.	9, Sept.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	10, Sept.
Shanghai	Kanchow	B. & S.	10, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Suisang	J. M. Co.	10, Sept.
Poochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	11, Sept.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kaza M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Kobe	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, & Colombo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tamung	B. & S.	15, Sept.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	19, Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	19, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Candia	P. & O.	20, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	20, Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijmahi	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Shanghai	Tijlatjap	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tjikroem	J.C.J. L.	1, half S.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	1, half Oct.

CONSIGNEES

COMPAGNIE DES MES-

SAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

s.s. "POLYNESIE."

Consignees of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Normand."

Consignees of Cargo from Havre ex s.s. "Normand."

Consignees of Cargo from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de Cotte."

In connection with above

Steamer are hereby informed that

their goods with the exception of

Opium, Treasure and Valuables

are being landed and stored at

their risks into the hazardous and

or extra hazardous Godowns of

the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf

& Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon

whence delivery may be obtained

immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forward-

ed on unless intimation is received

from the Consignees before

NOON TO-DAY requesting it to

be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be count-

ersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after

the 7th Sept. at Noon will be

subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to

me on or before the 10th Sept.

1914 or they will not be recog-

nized.

All damaged packages will be

examined on Monday the 7th

September 1914 at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been

effectuated.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Cargo

ex s.s. "PRINCESS ALICE."

having been transferred and ar-

rived per s.s. "NILE" from

Manila, Consignees of cargo

are hereby informed that

their Goods, with the exception of

Opium, Treasure and Valu-

ables, have been landed and stored

at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns

of the Hongkong & Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Company,

Limited, Kowloon, whence de-

livery may be obtained, against

extra freight and expenses incur-

red.

No claims will be admitted after

the Goods have left the Godowns

and all Goods remaining undeliv-

ered after the 3rd of Sept., will

be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and dam-

aged goods are to be left in the

godowns, where they will be ex-

amined on 3rd inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before

the 10th of Sept., 1914, or they

will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be

effectuated.

Bills of Lading will be count-

ersigned by the undersigned.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MONGOLIA arrived at Manila at 9 a.m. Saturday, Sept. 5, and is expected to sail from that port on Wednesday afternoon, arriving at Hongkong Friday, a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney on 25th ult. for Hongkong via Thursday Island, Zamboanga and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th September.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN from Sydney &c., left Port Darwin for this port (via Timor and Manila) on 2nd inst. and may be expected to arrive here on 14th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HO-KATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The P. & O. s.s. CANDIA was expected to arrive at Colombo on the 5th instant, afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. SALSETTE was expected to leave Singapore on the 7th instant, at daylight.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will leave Nagasaki for San Francisco via Kobe and Yokohama on Sunday 20th Sept. and not on the 15th inst. as previously advised.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Musinae, Br. s.s. 3,605, N. MacDonald, 15th ult.—Swatow, 13th Aug. Ballast—S. O. & Co.

Kentucky, Br. s.s. 4,278, A. Lee, 17th Aug. Singapore, 11th Aug. Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Yorimo Maru, Jap. s.s. Somekawa, 21st Aug.—Java, 11th Aug. Sugar—O. S. K.

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	21' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	60' 3"	14'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	250'	60'	14'	7' 6"
TAI-KOK-TSUI				
Cosmopolita Dock	450'	85'	20'	7' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Hore Dock	420'	84'	18'	7'
Lanost Dock	313'	74'	18'	7'

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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

Agents.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1914.

COMPANY MEETING.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency Limited.

VERBATIM.

A meeting of the shareholders of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited, was held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Company, to-day at noon. Mr. H.S. Dodwell presided, and those present were: Messrs. T. G. Weall, A. Murdoch, A. Ritchie and C.W.O. Mayo (Secretary).

The Chairman:—It is now past the hour for which this meeting has been called, and I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will with your permission take them as read. The profit on trading this year shows an improvement on last, but it is considered expedient to place a larger sum than heretofore to Reserve Contingency account. The amount available for distribution, including \$973.95 brought forward from last account, is \$15,309.97, and I trust you will approve of the appropriation as recommended in the report, which is the same as that made last year. The stock is a good deal heavier than last year, due to somewhat heavy shipments arriving just prior to the end of our financial year. It has all been carefully checked and certified to by the Superintendents and taken in at very conservative figures, ample allowance, as usual, being made for depreciation. Beyond this, I think, gentlemen, that the accounts speak for themselves, but before moving their adoption I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions you may wish to ask.

The Chairman:—There being no questions, gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as circulated.

Mr. Murdoch:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Murdoch, that the report and accounts as circulated be adopted. Those in favour please signify—carried unanimously. The next business is the election of Auditor.

Mr. Weall:—I propose the re-election of Mr. F. Maitland as auditor for the ensuing year at the remuneration of \$200.

Mr. Ritchie:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Weall and seconded by Mr. Ritchie, that Mr. Maitland be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year at the remuneration of \$200—carried unanimously. That's all the business of the general meeting. Dividend warrants are now ready. I will now ask the Secretary to read the notice of the extraordinary meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice of the meeting, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, this meeting has been called for the purpose, if thought fit, of amending the Articles of Association of the Company, the necessity for which was dealt with in the circular letter addressed to each shareholder, and therefore requires but little explanation from me.

To put it briefly, the present Articles are out of date; they do not conform to recent Company law, and it is chiefly for this reason that it is proposed to alter them.

I would like however to refer to the amendment in the clause relating to the General Managers' remuneration. In your present Articles the wording of this clause is somewhat ambiguous, and might be so construed as to throw upon the General Managers

expenses which it was never contemplated they should bear when the Company was originated, and which, in face of the growth of the Company's business, it would be unfair to expect them to meet out of their remuneration. Under the proposed new clause, after taking into consideration the waiver by your General Manager of the bonus of \$2,000 payable to them after a dividend of 15 per cent. has been declared, I am able to say that the alteration will entail no additional expense in the running of the affairs of the Company.

You have all had the Articles before you for some time, and beyond stating that they are on the lines of those of other Companies in Hongkong, I think they call for no further comment from me, but before putting the resolution to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions you may wish to ask.

The Chairman:—There being no questions, I beg to propose that the draft new Articles, copies of which have been sent to the shareholders and are before this meeting, be approved without modification.

Mr. Weall:—I beg to second that the draft of the new articles be approved.

The Chairman:—This resolution has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Weall, and I put it to the meeting. Those in favour—carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—I further beg to propose that the Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman hereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Mr. Ritchie:—I have much pleasure in seconding that the articles be adopted.

The Chairman:—This resolution has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Ritchie. Those in favour—carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. A confirmatory meeting will be held at a later date.

The meeting then terminated.

War and the Import Trade of America.

New York, Aug. 1.—An almost complete suspension of the import business of the country is near at hand, according to members of large importing firms. The cancelling of the sailings of all vessels by German steamship lines yesterday was feared to be merely a forerunner of more serious obstacles to the importing trade. Great difficulty is expected to be experienced in moving American exports because of the limited tonnage under United States registry or neutral flags. Still more ominous was the rise in the rate of exchange abroad. This feature of the war situation reached such proportions that large importing houses issued cable orders to stop buying goods on the other side. In many instances goods have been advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. in Europe the present week. Apart from the inability of foreign manufacturers and exporters to fill orders is the probable prohibition by the interested Governments of many lines of exports. Germany issued a decree of this kind yesterday, and importers said they looked for similar action by the other European Powers. Altogether the present situation confronting importers contains elements never before met with in the business here.

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE.

Arrives at New York after Exciting Run.

Twenty-three passengers of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, first to arrive in New York on August 3, brought new and exciting stories of the treasure ship's race to Bar Harbor, shrouded in canvas and fog, and escaping capture by French cruisers by the narrowest of margins. The Cecilie even answered the Frenchmen's wireless query, replying that she had not seen herself, or the millions in gold. One passenger said that persons in the third class had been terrified by the ship's turning and racing at forced draught, and one woman had attempted to jump overboard, thinking that the Cecilie was sinking. Later their spirits returned, and they danced in the dark. Scarcely one of the passengers on the ship slept during the run to port.

The Rev. John Luckra, formerly pastor of the Greek Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, Bridgeport, Conn., told of the scenes in the third cabin.

"The first piece of excitement and humour mixed was on Friday evening at dinner," he said.

"We were all seated at table. 'I hope they have clam chowder on the bill of fare,' I remarked to my wife. I took up the card and when I opened it I read: 'If the electric lights should be turned off during the night, it is done to hide our presence from another ship, passing. All passengers are requested to keep quiet and not get excited, and to content themselves with light spread by oil lamps. As soon as possible the electric light will be turned on again.'"

"Thought Ship Was Sinking."

"There was a great deal of excitement among the third-class passengers at one time. Two women caused all the trouble. They became hysterical when the lights were turned down, as some of the third-class passengers had whispered it around that the ship was racing for port, not because of the war but because of some accident. One of the women attempted to jump overboard. She was dragged back to deck as she jumped at the ship's rail, by a sailor and another passenger."

Mrs. Luckra then told of the dance in the dark, which she said was thrilling. In the third-class accommodations were playing on deck and below, and there were played the airs of the different nations, while young men and women danced country dances, or sang their folk songs.

"The quenching of the lights stopped the dancing for a time, but then it went on again," she said. "The decks were dark, and in the dining room there were only a few oil lamps. All that could be seen was the outline of the faces. Meantime, the ship plunged through the water."

and Mrs. Luckra, with a motion of her hand, indicated that the big and speedy Kronprinzessin Cecilie must have rolled like a cork under her forced draught.

The real excitement of the trip was on Monday morning, said Father Luckra. He went on: "After the Cecilie's funnels had been painted with black tips to make her look like the Olympic, we came quite close to, and I believe ran between two French ships. I think the Cecilie's officers saw one of them, which sent over the query by wireless: 'Have you seen anything of the Cecilie?'"

"We have not heard from her or seen her," Capt. Polaok answered. "It was very exciting, and it was thought best not to continue the conversation with French warships. If the French warships had caught a good glimpse of the Kronprinzessin it is almost certain that they would have chased and perhaps captured her, as they are accustomed to see the ships in the English Channel, and the German ship is of a different type from the Olympic."

LOUVAIN.

A correspondent to the Singapore Times writes:—The dastardly outrage at Louvain is a disgrace to civilization. The people capable of such outrage can never have thrown off their hereditary barbarism and any civilization to which they may have pretended can only have been a veneer so thin that it scarcely cloaked a barbarism equal to anything known in those dark ages that produced the Prussian Vampires. Grieve as we will and must at the ancient glories of Louvain being reduced to ashes, there is one bright spot in that terrible tale. It predicates the beginning of the end for Prussia and all Hohenzollernism. By that one act out of a multitude the world has been roused with a demand for justice not vengeance.

The "mailed fist" with the burning brand can no longer be tolerated as the scourge of smaller states. The fire brand which sent Louvain up in smoke wrote in those flames the world's verdict upon Germany: "War to the death." The execution of the world's verdict has been placed in the hands of the allies who will see it carried out to the very last letter. Louvain calls for justice and the call cannot and will not fall on deaf ears. Louvain has gone up in smoke and curling high in the midst of that smoke goes all sympathy for Germany.

The ashes of Louvain point to a grim chapter in this war, to panic and disorganization; to the desperation following a heavy reverse; to that little foam on the crest of the troubled waters betokening the turn of the tide.

For a moment let us take the map of Belgium in hand and then with the telegrams of a week ago note the events of August 21, 22 and 23, all the time remembering that it was a retreating force which on August 25 sent up defenceless and historic Louvain in smoke. It will be remembered that the British covering the Chievres-Charleroi-Dinant line successfully engaged the German main advance through the valleys of the Meuse and Sambre during that memorable week end in which while losing heavily they inflicted terrible losses upon the Germans whom they apparently drove back.

In obedience to General Joffre, who preferred to forego a temporary success in deference to the main objects of the campaign, the British under Sir John French fell back to the original strategic line. It is apparent that over such a vast field many incidents might pass unnoticed by both sides and this falling back of the victorious British centre in obedience to orders may have passed unnoticed by the defeated Germans who fled more or less precipitately, and certainly very much panicked, along the valley of the river Dyle upon Louvain where they were fired on from a distance by the German occupying force of Louvain, all arms having been taken from the Belgian inhabitants a week previously. The tale of Louvain is too horrible to contemplate but the lesson taught of that panic-stricken retreat upon Louvain, the distance being covered in a little over two days, must be highly satisfactory to the allies who learn from it that it will only be for a little while longer that they will have to strain at the leash before they are allowed to attack the "black wolves" of Europe. That disgraceful outrage at Louvain is not the act of the panic-stricken vanquished. It is the great message of German defeat which Germany sends out to the world.

her, as they are accustomed to see the ships in the English Channel, and the German ship is of a different type from the Olympic."

According to the semi-official Peking Jih Pao, Japan has sent a note to Germany demanding all arms and ammunition in Tsingtau to be surrendered by September 15 to Japan, which claims to be the protector of peace in the Far East, otherwise Japan will join the Allies. A reply is demanded by August 23.

Count Rex, German Ambassador at Tokyo, has not yet communicated anything about this ultimatum to the Peking legation.

According to the Shantung Jih Pao, the Chinese Ministry of War, in view of the forthcoming attack on Tsingtau, intends to send two aeroplanes from Nan Yuan to the border of the Kiauchow territory for reconnoitring purposes, and, at the same time, General Wang Shi Chen is to be nominated commander of the North China fleet.

The Weichiaopu is instructed to request the diplomatic corps not to touch Tsingtau.

Provocative Comment. Peking, Aug. 19. The Chinese press in Peking expresses the opinion that a great Power like Germany will never surrender Tsingtau to an upstart Power like Japan without heavy fighting.

Whatever the decision may be in Europe, it says, a strong fight would take place at Tsingtau.

The Governor of Tsingtau has ordered all the Japanese in Tsing-

TSINGTAU NEWS.

Reported Combined Attack on Tsingtau.

Peking, Aug. 17. The following telegrams are from Peking and Tientsin Times correspondents:—

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires handed the text of the Japanese ultimatum to the Chinese Government yesterday afternoon and further impressed on the Chinese Government that Japan's action was governed by an intense desire to maintain the peace of the Orient, that the action of the Japanese Government was not indicative of territorial aggrandizement, nor had she any other object in view but the carrying out of her obligations in accordance with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

From what I can learn, it has been finally decided that, in the event of Germany not complying with the ultimatum of Tsingtau, there will be a move made against it by the Triple Entente forces assisted by the Japanese.

The German force in Tsingtau, including reservists, is said to number at the most seven thousand, and when one takes in to consideration that, besides the forts facing the sea, they have to defend a line of some fifteen miles in extent, which is but poorly defended by earthworks, it would appear that they have far from enough men to protect their extended lines to the rear of the port.

It is generally hoped here that there will be no recourse to the arbitrament of powder and bayonet but that the odds against them, which will be so strong now that Japan has decided to take part in the operations, will lead the Germans to realize how useless would be a stand, no matter how determined, and what a useless waste of life it would be.

One can understand what humiliation they would have to suffer, and how galling to their sense of military honour it would be to have to lay down their arms and surrender a place which is symbolical of German commercial enterprise in the Far East; yet larger and far more important fortresses have capitulated when an overwhelming force has been brought against them, against which they were powerless to resist.

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Whatever the decision may be in Europe, it says, a strong fight would take place at Tsingtau.

The Governor of Tsingtau has ordered all the Japanese in Tsing-

tau to leave the town within 48 hours.

Mines and Entanglements. Peking, Aug. 19.

News which I have received from Tsingtau states that the Germans are still busy improving the defences from the land side and that they have completely mined the hills commanding the approaches.

Great attention has been paid to the eastern extremity of these defences, which are commanded by new earth-works lately erected, in which they have placed several of the heavy guns taken from the defences commanding the approaches from the sea.

They have also erected wire entanglements along the whole line of the German hinterland and the land approaches from other directions.

Behind these are mud embankments and walls which are themselves commanded by guns placed on the hills surrounding the town.

Cattle and other supplies are being bought in large quantities and the Germans are paying high prices for them. Poles are being secured in quantities and the authorities are paying for them at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars each. Several of the best known race ponies have been commandeered and the owners have only received promises of payment at the above prices.

In the town itself military discipline rules with a sway unequalled. Reservists are to be seen drilling daily and exercising under the drill instructors of the garrison officers and noncommissioned officers.

The hotels have been turned into hospitals and a number of the local ladies are serving as nurses.

Foodstuffs have not risen so much as was expected, the government having fixed certain prices.

Germans Confident. While much anxiety is manifest, the garrison are confident that they will be able to give a good account of themselves and the idea of a capitulation seems to the farthest thing from their minds.

The health of the place is splendid and there is practically no one under the doctors' care.

The water approaches are guarded by contact and observation mines which are changed every few days for fear that these at war with Germany may learn of their distribution. The rearranging of the position of these mines is carried out by naval officers and the garrison feels confident that they are safe from any attack from the sea.

America has intimated that she is satisfied with the assurances of Japan and Great Britain concerning the safeguarding of her interests by those countries in China and that she has no intention of increasing her naval strength in Asiatic waters, and does not intend to send any more troops to China unless conditions in China are of such a serious nature that she would be compelled to do so to protect her own nationals.

Reuter's agency reports: The Tsingtau personnel consists of two companies of machine guns, one squadron of cavalry, one company of field artillery, one company of pioneers, five companies of naval artillery, 500 men of garrison artillery, and 2,500 reservists, making a total of 6,000. There is also a Volunteer Corps of several thousands, who are attending to public services under the direct command of Admiral Waldeck.

The ships in Tsingtau harbour are the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Emden, Kaiserin Elisabeth, gunboats Ilie, Jaguar, torpedo-boats S90 and Cormoran, transport boats Titania and Rjasan, also eight merchant vessels, ranging from two thousand to four

BIG OPIUM CASE.

Five Chinese at the Police Court.

This afternoon, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the case was continued against four Chinese men and one woman on a charge of being in unlawful possession of 4,056 taels of raw opium. Mr. Otto Kong-sing defended.

The first defendant informed his Worship that he was a sampan owner and at 6 a.m. last Wednesday he was off the Kwang Wing Wharf when two men came to engage his boat. They had nothing with them then, and they went off to a Big Funnal steamer. They went on board the vessel and returned with eleven pieces of luggage. The men told them to wait and as they did so, two European policemen came. Defendant offered to take the police on board to find the men, but they would not go, and were rowed back to Statue Wharf, where defendant was arrested.

After hearing further evidence the defendants were discharged.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at 10.30 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—Pacific Ocean, about halfway between the Mariana Islands and the Loochoos, inclining northward, 1.15 p.m. Sept. 8, 1914.

Cyclone or Typhoon—Pacific Ocean, about halfway between the Mariana Islands and the Loochoos, moving W. N. W. or N. W.

hundred tons, all painted gray. The Language of Despair.

Tsingtau, Aug. 21. The feeling in Tsingtau is unchangeably firm.

The Japanese ultimatum has caused not the least disquietude; but only bitter indignation.

General astonishment prevails that the combined English, French and Russians dare not alone attack Tsingtau.

Through the mobilisation of three divisions and one squadron against small Tsingtau, Japan does much honour to German arms.

The superior power of the troops of the four combined Great Powers cannot alter the decision of the authorities in Tsingtau.

But the Japanese intention to fall upon Tsingtau in such a way is incompatible with the world-famous nobility and the military tact of the Japanese nation, as Japan has no reason for such an infringement of international law.

Germany and Japan were always in good commercial and cultural relations and Germany has taken the greatest care of Japanese interests during the present war.

The indignation of the Tsingtau garrison is not so much directed against Japan, which is compelled financially, as against the tactics of England.

The indignation is more directed against the action of the Britons whose courage at sea against a small garrison must be increased through the assistance of the Japanese.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A young English gentleman wishes to meet one or two business gentlemen with a little capital, desirous of starting a small manufacturing business here, which has a real opportunity. He is a manufacturing chemist of proven ability and reliability; with proper credentials, willing to put up a small amount as an additional guarantee; no interest in Company promotion scheme, etc. None but really interested men need call. Call in person on T. J. T. Williams, Consulting Chemist, Carlton Hotel 3 p.m. to 7.30.

Commercial

War's Effects on Wheat and Cotton.
A general European war would make the wheat surplus of the United States worth twice the value under ordinary conditions. Last year 142,000,000 bushels were exported, for which \$82,000,000 was received. This year's marvellous crop will provide a surplus of 300,000,000 bushels. The threat of war has already raised the price to \$1 a bushel. If it should go no higher this would make the exports worth \$300,000,000, or \$66,000,000 more than they were worth in the best previous year. If war should really come, with its cessation of agriculture in large districts and the withdrawal from all productive labour of millions of men, the price would no doubt reach \$1.50 a bushel, and wheat exports would rise in value to the enormous sum of \$450,000,000.

This is not an unmixed blessing, because the consumer at home would have to pay a higher price for his bread. The generous crop, under normal conditions, would be followed by lower prices. But war produces a new condition and provides a new demand to consume all the surplus. The producers profit, but the consumers suffer.

The effect of war on cotton prices works in an opposite direction, for the European mills consume a large part of the American crop. War is likely to close the cotton mills abroad because manufacturers will curtail operations to a minimum. The possibility of such disaster has already affected the cotton market. Liverpool dealers have been selling large quantities of cotton, and American dealers, confronted by the possibility that America will have to absorb a large part of its own crop, are offering less and less for the staple flooding the market. Yet, if the European conditions should force America to manufacture its cotton, instead of sending the raw material abroad, there would be compensations which would more than offset the temporary loss from a low market this year.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon the 7th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"
From PORTLAND, SEATTLE and JAPAN.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 6th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer of Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered on 12th instant will be subject to rent, and landing charges.

All chafed and/or otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on 12th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 15th inst. otherwise they will not be recognised.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th September 1914.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
NOTICE.

The Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel, on Saturday the 18th September, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1914, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 12th September, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1914.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday the 12th day of September, 1914, at 12.15 p.m. (immediately after the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the proposed new articles can be seen at the Office of the Company, on application to the Manager, and also at the Office of the Company's Solicitors, Messieurs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1914.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART
Acting Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911

and
In the matter of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of June 1914 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as in the Print signed by the Chairman of the Meeting for the purposes of identification."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. Henry Hesse Johnston Gompertz Acting Chief Justice of the said Court on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1914 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned the Company's Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Company.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on Saturday the 26th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th of September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS L. PRAIRIE & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914.

NOTICE

THE undersigned are now open to receive tenders for supplying their ships with Provisions, Deck and Engine Room stores, Fresh Meat, etc. Also Stevedoring and other services. Firms interested in the above may have a list of articles to be tendered for upon application to the undersigned.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1914.

NOTICES

NOTICE

At a public meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on the 2nd instant a Committee was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. A. H. Barlow,
Mr. C. P. Hay,
Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Mr. R. Sutherland,
Mr. W. M. H. Humphreys,

to consider the question of taking steps for the protection of the interests of those concerned in the respect of cargo on board German and Austrian steamers en route to and from Hongkong. Firms concerned in such shipments (not hypothecated to one of the local Bank) are invited to furnish particulars of same to the undersigned.

The necessary forms will be supplied on application.

G. C. MOXON,
Secretary German and Austrian Steamers Cargo Committee.
5, Queen's Building.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1914.

NOTICE

The business of the Paris Toilet has been acquired by the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company, Limited.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

School reopens on Thursday, September 10th at 9 a.m.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS
Factory at Yueni

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

We are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, King Street, 2nd Street west of Central Market. Telephone No. 511.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY

PORECELAIN FILLINGS. The Latest Improvements toward Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examinations. Fees moderate. Diplomas. Tokios.

DR. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central,
(Corner of Flower Street).

Telephone 62.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.
London Office: 24, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES

Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tientsin
Yokohama

Capital and Surplus: Gold \$75,000,000
Reserve Fund: \$1,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, and for one year at 4% per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.
PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOO, Manager.

Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 18,900,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at: Nagasaki, Nanking, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Pootung, Rangoon, Seoul, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yantai.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be agreed on application.

EISHIONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital: £1,200,000
Reserve Fund: £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors: £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2]

NOTICES

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.
1.30 P.M. and 6 P.M. from P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.15 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.30 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
1.30 P.M. and 6 P.M. from P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.
SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
Alexander's Buildings,
4, Des Voeux Road.

NOTICE

THE Company des Messageries Maritimes, to inform the public that during the present hostile in Europe, their Mail Steamers will not call at Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama—the last port of call being Haiphong; until further notice.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital: \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling: \$1,500,000 at 2/-
= \$15,000,000
Silver: \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors: \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landsale—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shillim
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stubb
ACTING MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. D. Smart.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital: £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 465,000

BANKERS:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up: \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Bester, if Equalled.
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquor.

EXCHANGE.

Selling		T/T. Marks	Nom.
I/T	1/9 3/4	Demand Germany	
Demand	1/9 7/16	T/T. France	
30 d/s	1/9 3/4	On Haiphong	Nom.
60 d/s	1/9 5/8	On Saigon	
4 m/s	1/9 5/8	On Bangkok	88 1/2
T/T Shanghai	76	Buyin	
Private 30 d/s sight		4 m/s. L/C	1/10 1/4
T/T Singapore	76 1/4	4 m/s. D/P	1/10 3/8
T/T Japan	87 1/2	6 m/s. L/C	1/10 5/8
T/T India	133 1/2	30 d/s New & M.	1/10 1/2
Demand India	133 1/2	30 d/s San Fco & N.Y.	45 1/2
T/T Bombay	133 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	
Demand Bombay	133 1/2	4 m/s. France	
T/T Calcutta	133 1/2	6 m/s. do	
Demand Calcutta	133 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael	\$58.10
Demand Manila	87 1/2	Sovereign	11.15 Nom
T/T San Fco & N.Y.	43 1/2	Bar Silver ready	24 1/2
Demand, New York	43 1/2	forward	
T/T Java	106 1/2	Bank of England rate	

Optium Quotations. July 17
Malwa, New \$3,300 per p.
Malwa, Old 8,300
Paina, New 9,325 per che
Paina, Old 9,100
Benares, New 9,050
Benares, Old 8,825

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.
S-SELLERS SA-SALES B-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Hongkong & Sh'hai \$125 { \$852 1/2 Nominal
MARINE INSURANCES, { \$84/-

Cantons \$50 317 1/2
North China \$25 T142
Unions \$100 \$795

Yangtzes \$50 \$194
FIRE INSURANCES:
China Fire \$20 \$155
Hongkong Fire \$50 \$398

SHIPPING.
China & Manilla \$25 \$31
Douglas Steamship \$50 \$31
Steamboats \$15 \$27 1/2

Indo-Chinas (Preferred) \$25 \$56
(Deferred) \$25 \$56
"Shell" Transports \$1 \$211

"Star Ferry" \$10 \$46
REFINERIES:
China Sugars \$100 \$77 1/2
Luzon Sugars \$100 \$28

MINING.
Chinese Engineerings \$1 37/6
Tronchs \$1 26/3
Rauhs rocks, WHARVES, & GODOWNS \$1 21/3

Kowloon Wharfs \$50 \$85 1/2
H.K. & W'pon Docks \$50 \$63
Shanghai Docks T. 100 T. 55
Hongkew Wharfs T. 100 T. 91

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS
Anglo French Lands T. 100 T. 94
H'kong Central E'tes T. 100 T. 103

Hongkong Hotels \$50 \$128
Hongkong Lands \$100 \$116

Humphreys Estates \$10 \$73
Kowloon Lands \$30 \$44
Shanghai Lands T. 30 T. 92

West Point \$50 \$71
Manila M'pole Hotel P. 10 P. 5

COTTON MILLS.
Ewos T. 50 T. 137
Shanghai Cottons T. 123

Laou Kung Mow T. 84
Kung Yik T. 12 1/4

Hongkong Cottons \$10 \$7 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS:
China-Borneo \$12 \$11
Light and Powers \$10 \$4.90

Do. (Spec. shares) \$1 \$8 1/2
China Providents \$10 \$38
Dairy Farms \$6 \$6.60
Green Islands \$10 \$49
Hongkong Electric \$10 \$215

Hongkong Ice \$25 \$215
Hongkong Ropes \$10 \$25
Langkats \$10 T. 48

Morning Post \$25 \$29
Peak Tramway \$10 \$10

Do. (new) \$1 90 cts.
Hongkong Electric Trams 11/6

Philippines \$10 \$5
H. Price & Co., Ltd. \$10 \$5

Societe des Forres Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin \$50 \$20
Benefit \$200

Shanghai-Sumatra T. 20 T. 150
Stana Laundry \$5 \$5

United Asbestos Oriental Agency \$10 \$9 1/2 b.
United Asbestos Ltd. \$10 \$300

United Asbestos Founders Shares \$10 \$18
Union Waterboat \$10 \$18

FRENCH SOLDIERS AT HOME.

American Officer says They have much Hardship.

Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin of the Twenty-eighth Infantry (American), furnishes a picture of the characteristics of French soldiers, in an article published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution. Capt. Catlin spent some time in Vincennes, not far from Paris, where there is a small garrison of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. He was especially struck by the infantry, who belonged to one of the famous regiments of chasseurs a pied, the skirmishers and scouts of the French service, who have a phenomenal record for fast marching.

"The first thing which forced itself on the wondering notice of the writer," said Capt. Catlin, "was the presence everywhere of very large dragons and very small chasseurs a pied. When I spoke of this fact to a reserve officer, he would not agree with me as to the horse, but insisted on the necessity of putting more impact power into the charge. Moreover, he told me that small men were selected for the chasseurs because of their greater endurance and better marching powers. Two or three days after settling in Vincennes the writer was inside the fort, talking to one of the officers of the battalion, when a detachment of men going to the battalion kitchen marched past. It is no exaggeration to state that it would be a physical impossibility for a man six feet or thereabouts to put his feet down as fast as did these powerful little men. They use this cadence everywhere and at all times where they can set their own rate of march, and in the field keep it up for hours."

Hardship of the Men. Capt. Catlin was also impressed by the hardship shown by the recruits in drilling continuously under the worst possible weather conditions.

"But let it pour never so hard," he said, "the French officer and the French soldier continue their outdoor drill with an apparent utter indifference to wet clothes, wet boots, colds, or rheumatism."

Of the officers he said: "They were all models of neatness and generally wore uniforms and boots which appeared perfectly new. Knowing the small pay which they receive, and that the greater part of them had no outside income, their immaculate appearance was a continual source of pleasure and surprise. The writer saw many fine examples, especially among the older ones, of officers bearing the stamp of command and good breeding."

"I was somewhat curious to see the working-out of military courtesy, especially in public places, where officers and men were thrown together. The absence of particular saluting like volumes for the good sense and humanity prevailing in the French army. In public carriers, such as the trolley cars and subway, there was never awkwardness or hesitation about what to do. If a soldier were seated and an officer entered, there was no unnecessary standing at attention, but were the officer, in entering the car, to pass a soldier standing on the rear platform, the fact that the man had paid for his ride did not cause him to seem unconcerned of the officer's presence or to find a sudden interest in the landscape on the other side of the car, but up came his hand—if the crowd allowed him—with perfect promptitude and in a finished salute."

How Salutes Are Passed. "Officers salute their superiors with the same precision that their men use to them. All non-commissioned officers were saluted. The writer has seen some sixty by privates in saluting corporals, but never any in saluting sergeants. I was told that not much could be expected from corporals in maintaining discipline, as the familiarity engendered by their living with the men of their organization made this impossible. My informant also gave me this interesting news; if a captain, inspecting his company, found something at fault with a private he went after his corporal, not the private.

"First sergeants (a junior)

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from Extra.)

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 620; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hauliez. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses twice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

were uniformed as officers, and seemed to be almost a grade by themselves, as are our cadets. Having completed five years' service, an adjutant received from 154 to 162 francs per month, to which was added from 16 to 25 francs, provided he was married and authorized to live in town. What we call the adjutant-major. In seeing the great consideration with which these non-commissioned officers were treated, it seemed unfortunate to the writer that first sergeants in the United States army were not at least saluted by men in their own organizations.

"The writer was informed that now no man going up for a commission could obtain it without first serving one year as a soldier. That great good would result from having every officer, really know the inside of a soldier's life seemed admitted by all. As I remember it, the arrangement could either be made to go to the officers' school, such as Saint Cyr, and having successfully completed the course, to then do a year in the ranks, or else, having first served the year, to go to the school. This latter plan seemed the most desired."

"The new method of training their reserve officers was everywhere commended on. Candidates for the position of reserve sub-lieutenant in any arm were required to pass an examination some time after the completion of their first year of service. If they were successful—the examination I understand, was difficult—they were given their second lieutenant's commissions in time to serve the last six months of their two years as officers right in their own regiments. Officers thus commissioned could obtain promotion to include the rank of captain, but all reserve field officers were ordinarily to be taken from among officers on the retired list."

"Every evening after their dinner many of the officers were in the habit of gathering at a particular cafe in Vincennes, which has for years been by an unwritten law reserved for officers of the garrison. There was absolute moderation in their drinking, and on no occasion did they play cards for money."

SILIMPOON COAL.

BUNER

can be supplied at cheap rates

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo)

At these ports steamers calling for bunkers coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The Salsette, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Monday, the 7th inst., at noon and may be expected to arrive here on Saturday, the 12th inst., at daylight. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 5th ult. and for despatch overlaid on the 11th ult.

The American Mail, ex Mongolia, was received to-day per s.s. Loongsang from Manila.

MAILS DUE.

English, Salsette, 11th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Straits & Ceylon—Per KAMO MARU, 9th Sept., 8 a.m.

Hokkaido, Pakhoi & Halphong—Per SUNGKIANG, 9th Sept., 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa, via Takao & Amoy—Per SUSHUMARU, 9th inst., 8 a.m.

Saigon—Per TELEMACIUS, 9th inst., 8 a.m.

Bangkok—Per PROMETHEUS, 9th inst., 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 9th Sept., 8 a.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per TAK-SANG, 9th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KWONG-SANG, 9th Sept., 4 p.m.

Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 9th inst., 4 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per KUTSANG, 9th Sept., 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, 10th Sept.

Fort Bayard, Halphong and Pakhoi—Per HUE, 10th Sept., 8 a.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta—Per SUISANG, 10th inst., 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KANCHOW, 10th Sept., 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 11th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 11th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KALJO MARU, 11th inst., noon.

SATURDAY, 12th Sept.

Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Brindisi—Per SARDINIA, 12th Sept., 1 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday the 11th inst., at 5 p.m.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per YAT-SHING, 12th inst., noon.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 12th inst., noon.

SUNDAY, 13th Sept.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 13th Sept., 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—Per DAIGI M., Sept. 13th 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 15th Sept.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 15th Sept., 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Nagasaki, Victoria & Tacoma (Europe via Siberia)—Per MEXICO M., 16th Sept., 1 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 21st inst.)

THURSDAY, 17th Sept.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per KUROHAW, 17th Sept., 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAIYUAN, 22nd Sept., 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, 25th Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per ST. ALBANS, 25th Sept., 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 8th inst.—Swatow, 7th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1295, G. G. W. Loock, 8th inst.—Manila, 6th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kushing, Br. s.s. 1216, Byer, 8th inst.—Chingwangtao, 1st inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Kamo Maru, Jap. s.s. 5225, Shimizu, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 4th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hue, Fr. s.s. Cornelinson, 7th inst., Gen.—Mart.

DEPARTED.

September 7.

Leksang for Bankote Day Peking for Yokohama & Manila Hulchow for Tientsin

Kanchow for Canton S. Rickmers for Tamsui via Amoy Tathylus for Vancouver

Taiwan Maru for Haiphong Holico for Canton

Fukia Maru for Wakamatsu Onaka for Liverpool via Manila Kwangsiang for Canton

Titan for London via Manila

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 8.

Chenan for Shanghai Kalgan for Tourane

Kwangsi for Hongay Yokohama Maru for Victoria

Choysang for Shanghai St. Robert for New York via Manila

Kamo Maru for London via Singapore Halyang for Foochow via Swatow

Chinua for Manila

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Yokohama Maru for America—Mr. & Mrs. Ito, Mrs. Alice Wong, Messrs. S. Nakayama, O. Fukuda, G. Yano, S. Oawa, Y. Yokoyama, W. C. Langdon, J. S. Cooper, K. Kusan, J. Woo, G. T. Koch, & J. W. Keld.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 21 July.

Arrivals from China:—Agapenor, P. Ludwig, Arabia, Nordernoy.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Brazilia, Cordillere, Goeben, Hitachi Maru, Indrani, Kashima Maru, Nippon, Oratesia, Siam.

London, 24 July.

Arrivals from China:—Africa, Cathay.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Perseus, Phœnix.

London, 28 July.

Arrival from China:—Hitachi Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Benary, Canton, Glenroy, Ma-chao, Myriondon, Nubia, Peking, Svorono, Sithonia, Nellore.

London, 31 July.

Arrivals from China:—Achilles, Brallia, Chastitor, F. Bulow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Miyasaki Maru, Aenne Rickmers, Helgoland, Daucalon, Keemu.

TIDE TABLE.

7th Sept., to 13th Sept., 1914.

High Water:—7th Sept., 10.15 a.m.; 8th Sept., 11.15 a.m.; 9th Sept., 12.15 p.m.; 10th Sept., 1.15 p.m.; 11th Sept., 2.15 p.m.; 12th Sept., 3.15 p.m.; 13th Sept., 4.15 p.m.

Low Water:—7th Sept., 4.15 a.m.; 8th Sept., 5.15 a.m.; 9th Sept., 6.15 a.m.; 10th Sept., 7.15 a.m.; 11th Sept., 8.15 a.m.; 12th Sept., 9.15 a.m.; 13th Sept., 10.15 a.m.

4th Sept., 10.15 a.m.; 5th Sept., 11.15 a.m.; 6th Sept., 12.15 p.m.; 7th Sept., 1.15 p.m.; 8th Sept., 2.15 p.m.; 9th Sept., 3.15 p.m.; 10th Sept., 4.15 p.m.; 11th Sept., 5.15 p.m.; 12th Sept., 6.15 p.m.; 13th Sept., 7.15 p.m.

14th Sept., 8.15 p.m.; 15th Sept., 9.15 p.m.; 16th Sept., 10.15 p.m.; 17th Sept., 11.15 p.m.; 18th Sept., 12.15 a.m.; 19th Sept., 1.15 a.m.; 20th Sept., 2.15 a.m.; 21st Sept., 3.15 a.m.; 22nd Sept., 4.15 a.m.; 23rd Sept., 5.15 a.m.; 24th Sept., 6.15 a.m.; 25th Sept., 7.15 a.m.

26th Sept., 8.15 a.m.; 27th Sept., 9.15 a.m.; 28th Sept., 10.15 a.m.; 29th Sept., 11.15 a.m.; 30th Sept., 12.15 p.m.; 1st Oct., 1.15 p.m.; 2nd Oct., 2.15 p.m.; 3rd Oct., 3.15 p.m.; 4th Oct., 4.15 p.m.; 5th Oct., 5.15 p.m.; 6th Oct., 6.15 p.m.; 7th Oct., 7.15 p.m.; 8th Oct., 8.15 p.m.; 9th Oct., 9.15 p.m.; 10th Oct., 10.15 p.m.; 11th Oct., 11.15 p.m.; 12th Oct., 12.15 a.m.; 13th Oct., 1.15 a.m.; 14th Oct., 2.15 a.m.; 15th Oct., 3.15 a.m.; 16th Oct., 4.15 a.m.; 17th Oct., 5.15 a.m.; 18th Oct., 6.15 a.m.; 19th Oct., 7.15 a.m.; 20th Oct., 8.15 a.m.; 21st Oct., 9.15 a.m.; 22nd Oct., 10.15 a.m.; 23rd Oct., 11.15 a.m.; 24th Oct., 12.15 p.m.; 25th Oct., 1.15 p.m.; 26th Oct., 2.15 p.m.; 27th Oct., 3.15 p.m.; 28th Oct., 4.15 p.m.; 29th Oct., 5.15 p.m.; 30th Oct., 6.15 p.m.; 31st Oct., 7.15 p.m.; 1st Nov., 8.15 p.m.; 2nd Nov., 9.15 p.m.; 3rd Nov., 10.15 p.m.; 4th Nov., 11.15 p.m.; 5th Nov., 12.15 a.m.; 6th Nov., 1.15 a.m.; 7th Nov., 2.15 a.m.; 8th Nov., 3.15 a.m.; 9th Nov., 4.15 a.m.; 10th Nov., 5.15 a.m.; 11th Nov., 6.15 a.m.; 12th Nov., 7.15 a.m.; 13th Nov., 8.15 a.m.; 14th Nov., 9.15 a.m.; 15th Nov., 10.15 a.m.; 16th Nov., 11.15 a.m.; 17th Nov., 12.15 p.m.; 18th Nov., 1.15 p.m.; 19th Nov., 2.15 p.m.; 20th Nov., 3.15 p.m.; 21st Nov., 4.15 p.m.; 22nd Nov., 5.15 p.m.; 23rd Nov., 6.15 p.m.; 24th Nov., 7.15 p.m.; 25th Nov., 8.15 p.m.; 26th Nov., 9.15 p.m.; 27th Nov., 10.15 p.m.; 28th Nov., 11.15 p.m.; 29th Nov., 12.15 a.m.; 30th Nov., 1.15 a.m.; 1st Dec., 2.15 a.m.; 2nd Dec., 3.15 a.m.; 3rd Dec., 4.15 a.m.; 4th Dec., 5.15 a.m.; 5th Dec., 6.15 a.m.; 6th Dec., 7.15 a.m.; 7th Dec., 8.15 a.m.; 8th Dec., 9.15 a.m.; 9th Dec., 10.15 a.m.; 10th Dec., 11.15 a.m.; 11th Dec., 12.15 p.m.; 12th Dec., 1.15 p.m.; 13th Dec., 2.15 p.m.; 14th Dec., 3.15 p.m.; 15th Dec., 4.15 p.m.; 16th Dec., 5.15 p.m.; 17th Dec., 6.15 p.m.; 18th Dec., 7.15 p.m.; 19th Dec., 8.15 p.m.; 20th Dec., 9.15 p.m.; 21st Dec., 10.15 p.m.; 22nd Dec., 11.15 p.m.; 23rd Dec., 12.15 a.m.; 24th Dec., 1.15 a.m.; 25th Dec., 2.15 a.m.; 26th Dec., 3.15 a.m.; 27th Dec., 4.15 a.m.; 28th Dec., 5.15 a.m.; 29th Dec., 6.15 a.m.; 30th Dec., 7.15 a.m.; 31st Dec., 8.15 a.m.

1st Jan., 9.15 a.m.; 2nd Jan., 10.15 a.m.; 3rd Jan., 11.15 a.m.; 4th Jan., 12.15 p.m.; 5th Jan., 1.15 p.m.; 6th Jan., 2.15 p.m.; 7th Jan., 3.15 p.m.; 8th Jan., 4.15 p.m.; 9th Jan., 5.15 p.m.; 10th Jan., 6.15 p.m.; 11th Jan., 7.15 p.m.; 12th Jan., 8.15 p.m.; 13th Jan., 9.15 p.m.; 14th Jan., 10.15 p.m.; 15th Jan., 11.15 p.m.; 16th Jan., 12.15 a.m.; 17th Jan., 1.15 a.m.; 18th Jan., 2.15 a.m.; 19th Jan., 3.15 a.m.; 20th Jan., 4.15 a.m.; 21st Jan., 5.15 a.m.; 22nd Jan., 6.15 a.m.; 23rd Jan., 7.15 a.m.; 24th Jan., 8.15 a.m.; 25th Jan., 9.15 a.m.; 26th Jan., 10.15 a.m.; 27th Jan., 11.15 a.m.; 28th Jan., 12.15 p.m.; 29th Jan., 1.15 p.m.; 30th Jan., 2.15 p.m.; 31st Jan., 3.15 p.m.

1st Feb., 4.15 p.m.; 2nd Feb., 5.15 p.m.; 3rd Feb., 6.15 p.m.; 4th Feb., 7.15 p.m.; 5th Feb., 8.15 p.m.; 6th Feb., 9.15 p.m.; 7th Feb., 10.15 p.m.; 8th Feb., 11.15 p.m.; 9th Feb., 12.15 a.m.; 10th Feb., 1.15 a.m.; 11th Feb., 2.15 a.m.; 12th Feb., 3.15 a.m.; 13th Feb., 4.15 a.m.; 14th Feb., 5.15 a.m.; 15th Feb., 6.15 a.m.; 16th Feb., 7.15 a.m.; 17th Feb., 8.15 a.m.; 18th Feb., 9.15 a.m.; 19th Feb., 10.15 a.m.; 20th Feb., 11.15 a.m.; 21st Feb., 12.15 p.m.; 22nd Feb., 1.15 p.m.; 23rd Feb., 2.15 p.m.; 24th Feb., 3.15 p.m.; 25th Feb., 4.15 p.m.; 26th Feb., 5.15 p.m.; 27th Feb., 6.15 p.m.; 28th Feb., 7.15 p.m.; 29th Feb., 8.15 p.m.; 1st Mar., 9.15 p.m.; 2nd Mar., 10.15 p.m.; 3rd Mar., 11.15 p.m.; 4th Mar., 12.15 a.m.; 5th Mar., 1.15 a.m.; 6th Mar., 2.15 a.m.; 7th Mar., 3.15 a.m.; 8th Mar., 4.15 a.m.; 9th Mar., 5.15 a.m.; 10th Mar., 6.15 a.m.; 11th Mar., 7.15 a.m.; 12th Mar., 8.15 a.m.; 13th Mar., 9.15 a.m.; 14th Mar., 10.15 a.m.; 15th Mar., 11.15 a.m.; 16th Mar., 12.15 p.m.; 17th Mar., 1.15 p.m.; 18th Mar., 2.15 p.m.; 19th Mar., 3.15 p.m.; 20th Mar., 4.15 p.m.; 21st Mar., 5.15 p.m.; 22nd Mar., 6.15 p.m.; 23rd Mar., 7.15 p.m.; 24th Mar., 8.15 p.m.; 25th Mar., 9.15 p.m.; 26th Mar., 10.15 p.m.; 27th Mar., 11.15 p.m.; 28th Mar., 12.15 a.m.; 29th Mar., 1.15 a.m.; 30th Mar., 2.15 a.m.; 31st Mar., 3.15 a.m.

1st Apr., 4.15 a.m.; 2nd Apr., 5.15 a.m.; 3rd Apr., 6.15 a.m.; 4th Apr., 7.15 a.m.; 5th Apr., 8.15 a.m.; 6th Apr., 9.15 a.m.; 7th Apr., 10.15 a.m.; 8th Apr., 11.15 a.m.; 9th Apr., 12.15 p.m.; 10th Apr., 1.15 p.m.; 11th Apr., 2.15 p.m.; 12th Apr., 3.15 p.m.; 13th Apr., 4.15 p.m.; 14th Apr., 5.15 p.m.; 15th Apr., 6.15 p.m.; 16th Apr., 7.15 p.m.; 17th Apr., 8.15 p.m.; 18th Apr., 9.15 p.m.; 19th Apr., 10.15 p.m.; 20th Apr., 11.15 p.m.; 21st Apr., 12.15 a.m.; 22nd Apr., 1.15 a.m.; 23rd Apr., 2.15 a.m.; 24th Apr., 3.15 a.m.; 25th Apr., 4.15 a.m.; 26th Apr., 5.15 a.m.; 27th Apr., 6.15 a.m.; 28th Apr., 7.15 a.m.; 29th Apr., 8.15 a.m.; 30th Apr., 9.15 a.m.; 1st May, 10.15 a.m.; 2nd May, 11.15 a.m.; 3rd May, 12.15 p.m.; 4th May, 1.15 p.m.; 5th May, 2.15 p.m.; 6th May, 3.15 p.m.; 7th May, 4.15 p.m.; 8th May, 5.15 p.m.; 9th May, 6.15 p.m.; 10th May, 7.15 p.m.; 11th May, 8.15 p.m.; 12th May, 9.15 p.m.; 13th May, 10.15 p.m.; 14th May, 11.15 p.m.; 15th May, 12.15 a.m.; 16th May, 1.15 a.m.; 17th May, 2.15 a.m.; 18th May, 3.15 a.m.; 19th May, 4.15 a.m.; 20th May, 5.15 a.m.; 21st May, 6.15 a.m.; 22nd May, 7.15 a.m.; 23rd May, 8.15 a.m.; 24th May, 9.15 a.m.; 25th May, 10.15 a.m.; 26th May, 11.15 a.m.; 27th May, 12.15 p.m.; 28th May, 1.15 p.m.; 29th May, 2.15 p.m.; 30th May, 3.15 p.m.; 31st May, 4.15 p.m.

1st Jun., 5.15 p.m.; 2nd Jun., 6.15 p.m.; 3rd Jun., 7.15 p.m.; 4th Jun., 8.15 p.m.; 5th Jun., 9.15 p.m.; 6th Jun., 10.15 p.m.; 7th Jun., 11.15 p.m.; 8th Jun., 12.15 a.m.; 9th Jun., 1.15 a.m.; 10th Jun., 2.15 a.m.; 11th Jun., 3.15 a.m.; 12th Jun., 4.15 a.m.; 13th Jun., 5.15 a.m.; 14th Jun., 6.15 a.m.; 15th Jun., 7.15 a.m.; 16th Jun., 8.15 a.m.; 17th Jun., 9.15 a.m.; 18th Jun., 10.15 a.m.; 19th Jun., 11.15 a.m.; 20th Jun., 12.15 p.m.; 21st Jun., 1.15 p.m.; 22nd Jun., 2.15 p.m.; 23rd Jun., 3.15 p.m.; 24th Jun., 4.15 p.m.; 25th Jun., 5.15 p.m.; 26th Jun., 6.15 p.m.; 27th Jun., 7.15 p.m.; 28th Jun., 8.15 p.m.; 29th Jun., 9.15 p.m.; 30th Jun., 10.15 p.m.; 1st Jul., 11.15 p.m.; 2nd Jul., 12.15 a.m.; 3rd Jul., 1.15 a.m.; 4th Jul., 2.15 a.m.; 5th Jul., 3.15 a.m.; 6th Jul., 4.15 a.m.; 7th Jul., 5.15 a.m.; 8th Jul., 6.15 a.m.; 9th Jul., 7.15 a.m.; 10th Jul., 8.15 a.m.; 11th Jul., 9.15 a.m.; 12th Jul., 10.15 a.m.; 13th Jul., 11.15 a.m.; 14th Jul., 12.15 p.m.; 15th Jul., 1.15 p.m.; 16th Jul., 2.15 p.m.; 17th Jul., 3.15 p.m.; 18th Jul., 4.15 p.m.; 19th Jul., 5.15 p.m.; 20th Jul., 6.15 p.m.; 21st Jul., 7.15 p.m.; 22nd Jul., 8.15 p.m.; 23rd Jul., 9.15 p.m.; 24th Jul., 10.15 p.m.; 25th Jul., 11.15 p.m.; 26th Jul., 12.15 a.m.; 27th Jul., 1.15 a.m.; 28th Jul., 2.15 a.m.; 29th Jul., 3.15 a.m.; 30th Jul., 4.15 a.m.; 31st Jul., 5.15